The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1898. NO. 1

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A LITTLE SURPRISE IN STORE FOR THE MAJORITY.

No Further Masquerading Will be Allowed on the Financial Question.—The Sentiment on Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3rd.—Senator Teller has a little surprise that he intends to spring on those Republicans who, although pretending to be bimetallists, are doing nothing to counteract the effect of Secretary Gage's efforts to have the entire world believe that Mr. McKinley and the Republican party stand for gold mono-metallism. Senator Teller believes that there should be no further masquerading on the financial question; that the constituents of every Senator have a right to know to a certainty whether he favors bimetallism or gold monometallism, and that his little surprise, in the shape of a resolution he intends offering and pressing until a record vote is taken on it, will do the trick. This resolution did not originate with Senator Teller, but was written by the late Stanley Matthews, a Republican Senator from Ohio, and was adopted by Republican votes in the Senate in 1878. It declares that "all the bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued, (under the refunding act of 1870, the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, etc.,) are payable, principal and interest, at the opinion of the Government of the U. S., containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not a violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor." Reckless assertions have been made concerning alleged changes among Senators on the silver question. For that reason, if for no other, Senator Teller's idea is a good one. In addition to smoking out the would-be straddlers, a vote on this resolution will doubtless convince Secretary Gage and his goldbug assistants in and out of Congress, of the hopelessness of their efforts to secure from this Congress legislation authorizing the issue of gold bonds for the funding of our public debt, or for any other purpose.

The administration has put itself in a position to get a new batch of trouble, by meddling in the contest among the Maryland Republicans over the election of Senator Gorman's successor. It was supposed that when the administration ascertained that it could not force the election of Postmaster General Gary to the Senate, it had dropped out and decided to allow the Maryland Republicans to choose their own Senator, but that was only a supposition. Within the last three or four days the administration has openly shown its advocacy of Judge McComas for the Senate, and has compelled Gov. Lowndes to withdraw in favor of McComas.

Ex-Pension Commissioner Murphy, is opposed to the publication of the entire pension roll by the government, because of the large expense, but he thinks it would be productive of good results to furnish the newspapers with the complete list of all pensioners within the radius of their circulation. When Mr. Murphy was in charge of the office, all newspapers that applied for lists of pensioners in their localities were promptly accommodated.

The Republicans are doing more crowing over the small surplus shown by the Government receipts and expenditures for the month of December, than they will over the big deficit that January will certainly show. Mr. Dingley has taken advantage of the situation to issue a rosy statement in which he easily makes it appear,—on paper—that the deficiency of $44,000,000, for the first half of the current fiscal year will not be increased during the last half, upon which the country has just entered, as though that was something of which he and his party had a right to be justly proud. What would the stockholders of a big business corporation think of a management that reported a loss of $44,000,000 in six months and only promised that the next six months should not increase the loss? They would probably change the management as quick as they could, just as the people intend to do as soon as they get an opportunity to cast their ballots against the present mismanagers of our affairs.

The Democrat who isn't pleased with the political outlook, must be hard to please. The issue of this year's Congressional campaign and of the campaign of 1900 has been made and the argument furnished upon which it will be won by the Democrats by this administration, which after going through the farce of sending three eminent bimetallists to Europe as a Commission for the alleged purpose of securing the consent of European governments to international bimetallism, does not even wait until the members of that commission have officially reported, before it announces to all the world, through its financial spokesman, Secretary Gage, that it doesn't want bimetallism at all, either national or international, only gold monometallism.

Many Lawyers in Congress.

The preponderance of lawyers is especially heavy in the membership of the present Congress, says the St. Louis Republic. Of the 89 members of the Senate 60 are lawyers of more or less experience and renown. Of the 358 men who now sit in the House 245 are members of the bar.

The preponderance of lawyers is one of the heaviest ever known. The history of the legislative branch of the government shows that members of the legal profession always have been particularly favored by the people in choosing lawmakers, and it would seem, from the ordinary point of view such matters, that the statutes ought to be so perfect as to need no interpretation by the courts. Yet litigation is more flourishing in this country than in any other of the world. Nor does any other country in the world depend so much upon lawyers for the making of its laws as does this. The parliaments of Europe are not now, and, without notable exception, never have been, so dominated by lawyers. Old world legislators are chosen from every department of activity. Laborers, artisans, musicians, artists, cab drivers, men skilled and unskilled in the professions abound in the parliaments on the other side of the Atlantic. And we do not hear that the laws of Europe are any the less skillfully drawn than in the United States.

A Leading Daily.

The Pittsburg Dispatch is one of the leading dailies of the country, and for the coming year promises to maintain its position, on home and foreign topics of vital importance. The Dispatch has a complete cable service, with its special correspondents in all parts of the world, to chronicle all important events, early and accurately.

On important political events to occur in 1898 The Dispatch will maintain its independent stand. During the year will be held the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar, in Pittsburg by the efforts of The Dispatch.

The Sunday Dispatch will be an interesting volume of information and illustration and fit for any fire-side. Frank G. Carpenter, the well-known Dispatch correspondent, will make an exploring tour, 25,000 miles in extent, through both civilized and darkest South America, his letters alone will be worth the price of The Dispatch. The woman's colum, sporting page, &c., are pleasing features with all Dispatch readers, pure in tone and charmingly conducted. Address, The Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pa.

Would Gladly Take Silver Now.

We don't hear encouraging reports from all parts of Pennsylvania, but we do hear them from one point about half way between Cumberland county and the western limits of the State, remarks the Carlisle Volunteer. The assignee of one broken bank up there has given notice through the newspapers that he will be able to pay the depositors 15 cents on the dollar, and the assignee of another has given notice that he will be able to pay three cents on the dollar. The three-cent institution had deposits to the amount of $400,000, and both of the busted concerns were run by "sound money," alias "honest dollar" McKinley men. The depositors would be glad to take "dishonest" silver dollars in exchange for their claims, dollar for dollar.

Recent Union County Deaths.

In Montandon, Cyrus Murray, aged about 75 years.

In New Columbia, Mrs. Mary Chappell, aged 81 years.

In Lewisburg, Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, aged 83 years.

Near Kreamer, Snyder county, Mrs. Mary Benfer aged 74 years.

Broke an Arm.

A little 8-year old son of H. D. Rossman of near Penn cave, while playing on a sled with a dog, fell over the sled breaking his left arm above the elbow.

There is no medicine in the world equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the cure of throat and lung diseases. This is a fact that has been proven in numberless cases. Here is a sample of thousands of letters received: "I have tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy while suffering from a severe throat trouble, and found immediate and effective relief. I can unhesitatingly recommend it."—EDGER W. WHITTEMORE, Editor Grand Rivers (Ky.) *Herald*. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, F. A. Carson, Potters Mills, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

A Measure to Protect Uncle Sam from Being Defrauded.

Senator Gallinger, chairman of the senate committee on pensions, acting on the recommendation of the commissioner of pensions, endorsed by the secretary of the interior, has presented a bill intended to protect old pension drawing soldiers, and also the government from designs of wily young women who marry these pensioners of the government with the hope of falling heir to the paternal care of Uncle Sam.

Women who lost their husbands during the war, or married soldiers during or soon after the war, are entitled to the kindest care and protection the country can afford, but not so the women who now marry pensioned veterans, mostly with the end in view of getting their hands on the pittance a grateful country pays its wounded and decrepit soldiers.

By an act passed March 3, 1873, the widows of pensioned soldiers are entitled to receive the pension drawn by the husband during his life, and by an act passed some eleven years later the pensions of widows drawing less than $12 per month were increased that amount, such increase not to apply to soldiers' widows who married pensioners after the passage of that act. They might marry soldiers or sailors in active service, however.

In June 1890, a law was passed giving pensions to incapacitated soldiers and dependent widows of soldiers, married previous to the passage of the act. There are over 4,000 pensioners receiving pensions under acts previous to that of 1890, and only a limited number of aspiring spinsters with an eye on the benefits and enjoyments to be derived from the position of a soldier's widow, will be balked in their ambitions, but the nation will benefit considerably by it. A grateful country runs little risk of being too generous in pensioning the heroes and victims of the struggle for freedom, but it should not fall an easy prey to dishonorable schemers.

Gold Output of the World.

The Director of the Mint from information now at hand says that there is substantial evidence that the world's product of gold for the calendar year 1897 will approximate, if not exceed, $240,000,000, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over 1896. The gold product of the United States for 1896 was $53,100,000; for 1897 it will approximate $61,500,000.

The product of Africa for 1896 was $44,400,000. For 1897 it is estimated to be $58,000,000.

Australasia for 1896, $45,200,000, for 1897 the indications are that it will be $51,000,000.

Mexico for 1896, $8,330,000; for 1897 it is estimated at $10,000,000.

Canada for 1896, $2,800,000; it is estimated for 1897 at $7,500,000.

India's product for 1897 is estimated $7,500,000, an increase of $1,400,000 over 1896.

Russia's gold product for 1896 was $21,550,000; for 1897 it is estimated at $25,000,000.

The indications for the United States are that Colorado will lead in the production of gold for 1897, as it is estimated by Ex-Governor Grant that it will not be less than $20,000,000. California will follow with a product of probably $19,000,000. With the exception of the States of the South Appalachian range, it is believed that there will be an increase in every gold producing State and Territory.

THE GREAT PRESS ALMANAC.

An Encyclopedia of Useful Information Which Everybody Should Have.

The Philadelphia *Press* Almanac for 1898 is not only worthy of the great newspaper whose name it bears, but is fully the equal in most respects, and in some the superior, of the nation's foremost almanac publications. It is a well printed volume of over 500 pages, and contains information on all topics which the student, the professional man, or the workman can possibly desire to consult. It will be especially interesting, because of its local statistics, to every resident of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Special attention has been given to matters of vital importance to the farming and agricultural interests. The Philadelphia *Press* Almanac is, in brief, a comprehensive and exact supplement to the great encyclopaedias and dictionaries of the country, bringing their wealth of information up to date. It will answer any question in the scope of an almanac, which may be placed before it. Its low price, 25 cents, renders it indispensable to all.

Married.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, Jan. 5th, by Rev. J. M. Rearick, Mr. Jasper A. Wagner and Miss Catharine E. Lingle, both of Georges valley, were united in marriage.

NEW TELEPHONE LINE.

THE MILLHEIM COMPANY TO COVER THE COUNTY.

Work to Begin on the New Line April 1st, and in Operation by July.—A Canvas Made in Different Towns.

W. L. Goodhart, secretary of the Millheim telephone company, was in town a few days ago making a canvass among business men for the introduction of the 'phones of his new company. He met with success here, and we understand he made contracts for nine instruments in the town. It is the intention to extend the line through to Bellefonte where sufficient encouragement was met with to establish an exchange. About seventy-five contracts were made in Bellefonte. It is intended to begin work on the line about April 1st, and have it completed about July 1st. From Bellefonte the lines will be extended all over the county, with the likelihood of another exchange at State College. All subscribers will be given long distance instruments and the lines to be of metallic circuit. The subscribers will also be given the privilege of the lines through Union, Snyder and Northumberland counties free from tolls, touching Lewisburg, Milton, Sunbury, Shamokin, Middleburg, Selinsgrove, Mount Carmel, and other points. The rate offered is $2.00 per month.

A Play in Words.

A tall girl named Short long loved a big Mr. Little. Little, little thinking of Short, loved a little lass named Long. To make a long story short, Little proposed to Long and Short longed to be even with Little's shortcomings. So Short meeting Long threatened to marry Little before long, which caused Little in a short time to marry Long. Query: Did tall Short love big Little less because Little loved Long?

COBURN.

A Breezy Letter from this Point With Much of Interest.

Have you all turned a new leaf?

We are not dead, only silent at long intervals.

Ephriam Bartholomew is reported on the sick list.

A happy and prosperous New Year to the REPORTER and its friends and patrons.

The teachers' local institate which was to be held at Millheim on the 7th and 8th of Jan., failed to materialize.

James Burd and daughter Bessie, of near Lewisburg, called upon their many friends at this place last week.

Alvin Eisenhuth and family, of State College, spent over a week in this vicinity visiting friends and relatives.

A series of meetings were commenced at Paradise church on last Sunday evening, Rev. Brown, of the Spring Mills circuit officiating.

Mr. Keister, of Lamar, Pa., and his newly wedded wife, spent a few days at the home of the lady's father, A. J. Campbell, at this place.

Charles Weiser, a student in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, spent his vacation of two weeks at home with his mother, near this place.

Hiram King, the gentleman who will occupy the hotel at this place in the spring, was here a few days looking up his business in that direction.

Last week one evening, a party of young people to the number of twenty-two, had a sleighing party to the hospitable home of J. W. Kerstetter. That they had a good time goes without saying.

A. J. Campbell came up from Shamokin the day before Christmas, and spent the holidays with his family at this place, and departed for his field of labor, on Tuesday morning of this week.

The members of Trinity Y. P. S. C. E. are observing the week of prayer in the Lutheran church. Their meetings should have the encouragement of all church going people, regardless of sect.

The protracted meeting conducted by the U. Ev. congregation at this place, Rev. Lohr pastor, closed last Thursday evening with about a dozen converts, and several accessions to church membership.

The fall of the beautiful on last Friday made merry the hearts of many a young swain. For now the merry jingle of the bells is heard everywhere, as they scud along over the snow with their best girls by their side.

Reuben Boyer, the retired merchant, will move his family to Colyer, this county, some time in February and will engage in the mercantile business at that place, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Crawford.

The entertainment given by the members of the Reformed Sunday school on Sunday evening, Dec. 26, was a grand hit. The children acquitted themselves very creditably by rendering their parts in a very able manner.

Jacob Lee, the accommodating and efficient railroad clerk, who for the last year has been employed in the station at this place, was transferred to the main line at Sunbury. He left for his new position on Monday, with the best wishes of his many friends for his success. Kreider W. Stover has accepted the place made vacant by Mr. Lee's transfer.

On Tuesday James E. Harter, the new merchant, took charge of the goods of Reuben Boyer, at the station, and removed the same to the building on the corner owned by M. D. Rockey. After he has his goods on the shelves he no doubt will be pleased to have his friends call upon him and get prices.

Merchant J. W. Glasgow, vacated the store room owned by George D. Croll, of Ashley, Pa., which he occupied for about ten years, and removed his goods to his own spacious building on the first of the year. Mr. Glasgow now has the most convenient room in town, and now the people can look out for slaughter in prices as Jimmy is bound to win.

SPRING MILLS.

What Has Occurred of Interest in Our Neighboring Burg.

Sleighing and moonlight nights go well together, of course oyster suppers and dancing parties are now in order.

Commercial agents have been scarce for the last week or ten days; all home no doubt, enjoying the holidays, and assisting in invoicing stock and counting up profit and loss.

Last week a few trimmings in the store window of merchant C. A. Moyer, of our village, ignited from a lamp explosion. The flames were soon extinguished—damage trifling.

The snow storm of Friday last was quite severe down this way. Travel was very much impeded, in some places it was difficult to force a passage way through the drifts. The snow here was about a foot in depth.

Harry Frankenberger, of our village, a young man of rare abilities, formerly clerk and assistant postmaster to Wm. Pealer, is now engaged with C. P. Long. Mr. F. will prove a valuable acquisition.

Dr. W. V. Runkle, of Philadelphia, formerly of this village, died in that city on 25th inst. His remains were brought here to his mother's residence and on the following Wednesday were interred in the cemetery at Tusseyville.

Archibald Allison, Esq. one of our venerable and highly esteemed citizens, dined with the family of his son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Condo, at State College, on Christmas. Mr. Allison remarked that the occasion was a most delightful one.

James Leitzell, Jr., one of our active citizens, might now be called the great "medicine man" of Penns valley. He is selling the ingredients for a compound said to be a sovereign remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Some say it even cures hams.

The bright pages of the REPORTER were universally missed last week. We are so accustomed to its weekly appearance, and always finding in its columns the latest intelligence from all quarters, that a single omission of an issue is a loss we keenly feel; of course the editor and compositors must have a day off too, on holidays, like everybody else, so we'll not complain, but on the contrary wish them all a happy New Year.

Politics in this neighborhood is remarkably quiet, and the atmosphere singularly free from political electricity, notwithstanding it is said the Republican machine in Bellefonte, has a slate already "doctored up" for the rank and file to swallow, of course its a trifle early for any special racket, but its generally understood, that both parties are sick and tired of machine and boss rule, and will use every means fair or foul, to overthrow the incubus. Naturally, lively times are ahead.

Christmas and New Year day were celebrated here in about the usual manner. Presents exchanged, royal dinners enjoyed, and of course the little folks were made happy with candies and toys from the great store house of Santa Claus. All our stores were open from daylight 'til midnight, our merchants not yet having learned the up-to-date rules adopted by nearly every village and town in the state, of closing their stores at noon on all holidays to afford their employes a breathing spell and an opportunity to see the fashions, etc. Why is Spring Mills in this respect, so "backward in coming forward."

GRAIN AND CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—Wheat 95.1-2.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 33.
Oats, No. 2 white, 30.
Butter, fancy western creamery, 22½, Penn'a and western prints, 24c.
Eggs, fresh, 21.

Live Stock.—East Liberty, Jan. 6.—Cattle, prime, $4.90; common $3.25a3.60; bulls, stags and cows, $2 to 3.70.
Hogs, prime medium, $3.70a3.75.
Sheep, choice, $4.75; common, $3.25a3,75; choice lambs, $6; common $4.50 veal calves $6.50a7.25.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Wheat cash, 89.3-4
Corn, cash, 28½.
Oats, cash, 21.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

THE NEW YEAR.

Here's a Happy New Year!
Sunshine in the sky.
Join the throng
And swell the song,
That comes a-floatin' by.
Wear a smile fur strangers;
Welcome all yer kin;
Carve the roast
And give a toast
To folks that happens in.
Wish we all may prosper
In whate'er we do.
An' we must
Ef each'll just
Help the others through.

—Washington Star.

To-day the sky indicates more snow.

Chicago is quiet now in its wheat market.

Ohio is steaming hot over the Hanna and anti-Hanna fight.

John Griffith, of Pleasant Gap, has been granted a pension, $6.

We had a white Christmas but no sleighing, yet all seemed happy.

The giving way of a ball in London, Canada, caused the loss of thirty lives a few days ago.

Baled hay is worth $8.50 on track at this station. The farmer should have at least $10 for it.

Our enterprising citizen, Wm. Colyer, at the station, slaughtered a hog which dressed 540 pounds.

Centre Hall is still short of houses and a half dozen new ones are in contemplation during this year.

The projectoscope and talking machine exhibition had a large run during three nights last week.

Sam Runkle's royal grays with deep toned continental bells, make one think of old-time winters.

Last Friday's deep snow, followed by high winds, caused many of the byways to be closed by deep snow drifts.

January is named from Janus, an ancient Roman divinity, and was added to the Roman calander 713 B. C.

Some lover of chickens entered Ad. F. Harter's coop, at Millheim, a few nights ago and stole most of his chickens.

R. O. Braucht, landlord at Coburn, will leave that stand next spring and take charge of Decker's hotel at Mifflinburg.

J. M. Dale, esq., of Bellefonte, was appointed receiver of the Pennsylvania Building and Loan Association of Altoona.

Musical conventions in this county, for the first time in fifteen years, have fallen down to one or two in number this winter.

Sleighing in the county is good except where snow drifts interfere, and the lovers of sleigh rides are making good use of the opportunity.

One Centre Hall youngster tells the Reporter he hailed 32 persons with the "My-Christmas-Gift" yell, and out of these five hit the mark.

This Christmas was white enough to suit any taste. Now let's wait and see whether a white Christmas brings a green Easter, as the saying is.

Have your public sale bills printed at the Reporter office, which is supplied with every facility for doing first class work at reasonable prices.

A mandamus has been issued to compel the Schuylkill Haven Town Council to produce their books, illegal expenditure of borough funds being alleged.

The following are Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday, Jan. 2nd: At Centre Hall at 7 p. m.; at St. Johns church at 10 a. m.; at Georges valley church at 2 p. m.

Centre Hall bids fair to have a giant in James Sando. Jim is 18 years old and his length is already 6 feet 1 inch, with youth enough for 2 to 3 inches more in prospect.

Young Leiter, the new wheat boss of Chicago, sold his 7,500,000 bushels of wheat to several parties at 91c—the greatest wheat deal on record. His profits were about $1,500,000.

In Zurich, Switzerland, Dr. Schlatter some three months ago removed an ailing woman's stomach entirely and joined the esophegus to the intestine leading from the stomach. The woman recovered, eats and digests food, and is doing her work.

A Tennessee lady, Mrs. J. W. Towle, of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her baby, who is subject to croup, and says of it: "I find it just as good as you claim it to be. Since I've had your Cough Remedy, baby has been threatened with croup ever so many times, but I would give him a dose of the Remedy and it prevented his having it every time." Hundreds of mothers say the same. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, F. A. Carson, Potters Mills, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

THE NEWS.

Six men were injured by the derailment of an engine on the Chicago, Hammond and Western Railway. The accident occurred at Salt Creek, two miles north of Lagrange, Ill.

Mrs. Morgan Bryan, 60 years of age was killed by asphyxiation in her boarding-house in Watertown, N. Y. Fire broke out while all the people in the house were aslepp, but all except Mrs. Bryan escaped.

The ferryboat Fanwood, of the New Jersey Central's Line, collided with a Pennsylvania Railroad float in the North River. The wood work on the Fanwood's port side was crushed and her passengers were thrown from their seats, and four of them sustained painful injuries. Tugboats were required to disengage the Fanwood from the float.

Prof. Williard B. Rising, dean of the College of Chemistry of the University of California, has received the honor of an appointment as member of the American Committee for the Third International Congress of Applied Chemistry, to be held in Vienna next July, at which it is expected the most famous chemists of the world will be present.

In Los Angeles, Cala., Ed. L. Parker attempted to kill C. J. Sheets and his wife in a lodging-house, and then committed suicide by blowing out his brains. Parker had won the effections of Mrs. Sheets, and the shooting was the result of an attempt by Sheets to effect a reconciliation with his wife.

A convention of United Mine-workers of West Virginia, was held in Charleston, and allegiance to the national organization was affirmed.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck F. F. V. train at Ravensworth, Va.

The Merchants and Traders' Bank of Brunswick, Ga., closed its doors.

It was reported that the fire in the Chicago Coliseum was caused by a pet dog.

The conferees on the settlement of the affairs of the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut street Trust and Savings Fund Company, of which Mr. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, was president, submitted the plan to the depositors and creditors.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Thomas A. Edison have bought important privileges on the Housatonic River, at Falls Village, Ct., and will develop iron ore beds there by the electric separators.

Stephen V. White, the well-known stock broker of New York, who failed during the panic of 1893, made application for reinstatement on the Stock Exchange.

At a conference of miners and operators at Columbus, Ohio, it was decided to hold a joint conferenee in Chicago, January 17th, to adjust the wage scale.

An explosion in a storage vat in a Chicago brewery caused the death of one man and the probable fatal injury of two others.

Isaac Milton Kell, aged thirty-nine years, fell down stairs at his home, in Alexandria, Va., and was almost instantly killed.

Harry McCallum, colored, who hung himself in the Caldwell, N. J., penitentiary to alarm his keepers, died from the joke.

The Overman Wheel Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., made an assignment. Liabilities, $539,000; assets, $1,318.

William Doolan was stabbed to the heart and killed at Haverhill, Mass., by William Daly, his brother-in-law.

Marcus Nassaur shot his sweetheart and committed suicide at Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis.

Horace G. Burt has been selected for the presidency of the Union Pacific.

John Hengren. E. A. Erickson, G. R. Karlstrom and A. W. Modeo, four Swedes, on their way to the Klondike, arrived in New York City on the steamer Etruria. They were clad in heavy furs, and they do not expect to suffer from the intense cold in the Klondike. They will remain in New York for a few days.

The Missouri Electric Light and Power Company and the Edison Electrical Company, two of the largest concerns of their kind in St. Louis, Mo., were consolidated. The new concern will, it is stated, issue $4,000,000 of gold-bearing bonds.

In Cleveland, O., the Shipowners' Drydock Company passed into the hands of the Globe Shipbuilding Company. The shipowners' company is capitalized at $380,000, with shares at $100. The Globe has secured $250,000 worth of the stock, paying $125 per share.

Robbers Sunday night broke into the house of aged Mrs. M. S. Kimball, at Mitchellville, 10 miles east of Des Moines. She will probably die. It is not known whether the robbers secured any booty.

Zina R. Carter, first vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, was unanimously elected president in place of William T. Baker, who has been elected to the position for five successive terms, and who declined re-election. R. S. Lyons, present second vice-president, was elected first vice-president, and H. O. Parker was elected second vice-president.

Alfred G. Wilson, of Chicago, wanted for obtaining money by false pretenses from the Chicago and Milwaukee Road, was arrested in New Orleans, La., by the local police and a Chicago detective.

Increase in Train Hauls.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now reaping the benefits of the improvements that have been made to the property since John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray were appointed Receivers. It was stated by a noted critic of railway operations a few months ago that if the receivers succeeded in increasing the train haul per ton per mile to 300 that they could be commended for having spent so much money in buying new locomotives, straightening curves, lowering grades and laying new rails. Since June 30 a careful record has been kept and the results have been more than gratifying to the management. Before new locomotives were purchased, before track improvements were made and before the tonnage system of loading trains was adopted, the average train haul per ton per mile on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was less then 225 tons, and some of employes think it did not exceed 200 tons. There are no figures for comparison, but in July the average was 334.76, in August 356.41, and in September 361.4, a very large and satisfactory increase. The average would have been still larger but for the fact that on several divisions, depending on coal for tonnage, but little or none was moved, owing to the strike.

HAITI SUFFERS FROM A FIRE.

Eight Hundred Houses Were Destroyed in Port au Prince.

A fire, which assumed considerable proportions on account of lack of water to supply the pumps, broke out and destroyed 800 houses in Port au Prince, including a number of warehouses, a hotel, the Church of St. Joseph and its parsonage. About 3,000 people were rendered homeless.

At 6.40 A. M., there was an earthquake, the disturbances running from north to south, lasting half a minute, and causing slight cracks in the earth. There were no accidents, but the populace was greatly alarmed.

FATAL CELEBRATION.

More Than Thirty People Burned and Maimed.

POWDER CAN EXPLODES.

Men and Boys Were Loading an Old Cannon When the Powder Became Ignited From the Heated Metal—The Clothing Torn and Burned From a Number of the Victims.

A despatch from Asheville, N. C., says: A crowd of one hundred or more men and boys were firing a Christmas salute from an old cannon on the outskirts of town Christmas day, when a can of thirty pounds of powder exploded in the thick of the crowd. Thirty or forty persons were injured, but none, it is believed, fatally.

The cannon was fired several times, and then Joseph Finch, an employe of the Southern Railway Company, picked up the powder can and began to reload the piece. The gun had not been swabbed, and the moment the tiny stream of powder struck the heated metal there was a flash and the powder exploded with a report that made the earth tremble. A moment later there was a scene which made sick the hearts of those watching from a nearby hill. In the smoke that rose from the explosion they saw human beings run blindly here and there over the hill, falling and rising, only to fall again as they frantically rushed about, blinded and powder burned, madly trying to extinguish their flaming clothes. Those who were unhurt ran to the aid of the unfortunate ones, smothering flaming clothing or cutting the garments from their bodies. One man was blown or rolled completely down the high bluff, two hundred feet, nearly to the river.

People in the neighborhood ran to the scene, and the work of giving assistance to the injured began. The hill was dotted with blackened, groaning figures, some of whom lay almost perfectly nude. A number of the injured were able to walk from the scene, while cots were provided and gentle hands placed the more seriously wounded on them and conveyed them to an old residence nearby, which was improvised into a hospital.

Joseph Finch is among the more seriously hurt, his nose and mouth being torn out of all shape, and he is probably blinded.

Clarence Ledford, who stood near the cannon when the powder ignited, was thrown more than fifty feet. His clothing was torn or burned entirely off and a part of the skin on the forehead burned loose. Charles Earwood and John Ingle also are seriously hurt, and several others probably will lose their sight or be disfigured for life.

MANY POSTOFFICES ROBBED.

Government a Loser to the Extent of $6,000 by Operators in North Carolina.

A despatch from Charlotte, N. J., says: The government secret service has just issued a warning to North Carolina postmasters against postoffice robbers. For some time past an organized gang has been working in this State. In the three principal robberies the methods were identical. Each postoffice was at the end of a branch of railroad. In each case the postoffice safe door was blown off its hinges by dynamite, and in each case the telegraph wires were tampered with to prevent detection, Each of the robberies was carefully planned and entirely successful.

The first robbery was at Taylorsville, where several hundred dollars in cash and stamps was secured. The second, at Mocksville, where the robbers made a rich haul, and the third at Leaksville, where they secured a considerable sum. Besides these there have been half a dozen other postal robberies in the State and several safe robberies that are laid at the door of the same gang.

The gang is thought to consist of five expert robbers, an old man being the advance agent and planning the crimes. In all in this State they have secured some $6,000 in booty. Before beginning operations here they robbed a number of postoffices in Virginia and West Virginia.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The Duke of Teck, who was left in rather uncomfortable circumstances, finally, by the death of his Duchess, has had a palace offered him by the King of Wurtemburg.

Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, who is visiting the West, was recently given a public reception at Colorado Springs, at which Governor Adams, of Colorado, presided.

It is announced that Ex-President Cleveland and Secretary Gage will make addresses at the opening of the Winona Presbyterian Assembly at Warsaw, Ind., next June.

The Duchess of York is the only British Princess who has ever given her name to a foreign town. Mayville, near Boulogne, was christened after the future queen consort.

Sir Squire Bancroft, who was knighted at the same time that distinction was bestowed on Henry Irving, is coming to this country to read from Dickens. He quit the dramatic stage five years ago.

The reception tendered F. Marion Crawford by the New England Press Club in Boston recently is claimed to have been the most brilliant affair ever held by that organization.

J. H Carroll, recently appointed Consul to Messina, Italy, is a descendent of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and is said to be the only one of the family who was ever a Republican.

Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the Diocese of Canterbury, at a Consistory Court, held in St. Paul's, London, the other day, ordered that the crosses, the picture of the Virgin Mary and the crucifixes in the Church of St. Mark, Marylebone, be removed for the reason that they have been used for superstitious purposes.

Tamie David, the Hindu convert, who is now in Chicago trying to "Christianize the Christians," lost his caste in India by entering the liquor business and becoming a saloon-keeper in Ceylon.

Archdeacon William Montgomery Brown of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Cleveland, has decided to become coadjutor Bishop of Arkansas, and will be consecrated in Little Rock on January 25.

A New Gun Made.

The army gun factory at the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., has just completed, and is about to send to the Sandy Hook proving grounds, a new type of the Gordon rapid-fire gun. It is a five-inch gun using fixed ammunition, and if the claims for the new breech mechanism are realized at the test, it will be the most effective type of secondary ordiance ever produced in this country.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The medal which was recently presented to Lieut. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., the Arctic explorer, by the Edinburgh Geographical Society, and which was subsequently lost, has been found in a London theatre.

In view of the disquieting news from the Island of Crete, two French cruisers have been made ready to sail for the island at a moment's notice.

The second Dutch chamber has adopted a bill abolishing the export duty on Java sugar.

The Queen Regent Isabella has signed the appointment of Gen. Gonzalez Munoz as Captain-General of the Philippine Islands.

The Berlin National Zeitung announces that Wilhelm Joest, the explorer, died recently in Australia.

Charles Helmbold, who threatened Consul General Osborne in London, was placed in an insane asylum.

Lady Millais, widow of Sir John Millais, died in London.

Italy is reported to have declined a proposal to act in common with England on the Chinese question. The ultimate attitude of the powers is a source of great anxiety in Europe.

Conflicts between Christians and Musselmans in Crete have been renewed.

The Allahabad (Hindustand) Pioneer criticises the British officers engaged in the war in India.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce asks the Indian government to adopt the gold standard.

Charles Helmbold, son of the late Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, of New York, was committed to an insane asylum in London.

Count Matsoukata, the prime minister of Japan, and the minister of marine have resigned. It is probable Marquis Ito will be the new premier.

It is reported from Shanghai that seventeen British warships are off Chemulpo Corea, to support the British consul's protest against the King's practical yielding of the government of Corea to the Russians.

The Japanese Imperial Diet has been dissolved before the House of Representatives had started a discussion of the motion of no confidence in the cabinet.

General Pando's forces in Cuba are reported to have suffered considerable losses at the hands of the insurgents.

The British steamer Lambert's Point arrived at St. John's, N. F., from Norfolk, with her cargo on fire.

Mrs. Jarvis and her nine children were burned to death in London. Mr. Jarvis, the husband and father, died of consumption in a hospital in the afternoon without knowing of the disaster.

MABRY FEARED DISGRACE.

Error in Accounts Causes an Expres Agent to Abscond With $10,000.

P. H. Mabry, agent of the Southern Express Company at Brunswick, Ga., disappeared with $5,000 consigned to the Brunswick Savings and Trust Company and $5,000 consigned to the National Bank of Brunswick. This currency was shipped by the Savannah Bank and Trust Company. In addition Mabry is supposed to have taken $4,500 placed in the express office by the Johnson Steamship Line.

Route Agent Lovell arrived to check up the office. Mabry worked all night and checked himself up $500 short. After figuring in vain trying to find it he wrote a three-page letter to his wife couched in most affectionate and despairing terms. In it he stated that he was short and did not know where the money was gone. Agent Lovell would discover the shortage and probably jail him. The disgrace was too much for him to face, and he took $10,000 then on hand and left. If apprehended he would kill himself.

Every one in Brunswick believes Mabry was crazy through fear of possible disgrace. It is not believed he will be prosecuted if he now returns.

NO DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY.

Secretary of State Sherman Denies a Sensational Story From Madrid.

Secretary of State Sherman was seen regarding a story cabled from Madrid to the effect that the United States had demanded of Spain $8,000,000 indemnity to American traders for damages sustained through the rebellion in Cuba. The secretary stated that if any such demand had been made he had not heard of it.

Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State said: "So far as I know there is absolutely nothing in the story. Some one may have attempted to foot up all the individual claims that have been filed, but even on that supposition I should not attempt to say their estimate was correct."

At the Spanish legation it was said that no information had been received of any such action. The legation had been heretofore notified of the filing of all individual claims but it is thought improbable that any claim in bulk would be made.

LAW AGAINST HIP POCKETS.

A Bill to Prevent Pistol Carrying in South Carolina.

Joseph A. McCullough, member of the House of Representatives from Greenville, is going to stop the killings in South Carolina by instituting a kind of dress reform. He has prepared a bill that will doubtless be one of many on the same subject to be introduced in the legislature, to prevent carrying concealed weapons. The bill makes it unlawful to wear what is known as a "hip pocket" in the rear of trousers or coat and fixes the minimum penalty for the violation of the law at six months' imprisonment and $100 fine.

Killed By a Falling Gun.

David Cutlino, eighteen years old, and member of an influential mercantile family in Sumter county, S. C., accidently killed himself at Packsville, Sumter county. The young man had been bird shooting and returned to the store of his brother in the evening. Leaning his gun against a post he started into his brother's house. The muzzle of the gun slipped from its resting place and fell. Cutlino turned to catch it, but was too late. The hammers striking upon the floor both barrels were discharged, the contents taking effect in his side and ranging upward, producing almost instant death.

Fowler Cycle Company Failure.

The plant of the insolvent Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company, Chicago, which inventoried at $73,000, and the book accounts amounting to $73,000, were sold to Frank T. Fowler, for some time president of the company. The price paid was $25,000

Shot His Brother To Death.

Will and John Livingston, brothers, of Blue Creek Mines, Alabama, quarreled over a trival affair and the former shot the latter to death. The murderer is thirteen years old. He is in jail at Birmingham.

SUFFERING IN DAWSON.

Returned Miners Insist That Provisions are Scarce.

SMALL HOPE OF RELIEF.

Ice in Some Places as High as an Ordinary House, Making the Passage of Dogs and Sleds Next to Impossible—Relief Parties Yet to be Heard From.

John Lindsay, of Olympia, Wash., who has just arrived from Dawson, says there will surely be starvation there this winter.

He examined into the food situation thoroughly, he says, and after satisfying himself that there would be starvation he sold his outfit, and in company with Frank Ballaine, of Olympia, Wash.; Tom Story, of Victoria, B. C., and Bob Glynn, of Seattle, started out on foot, each man drawing a sled carrying about 140 pounds of provisions.

Lindsay says the Dawson people believe that there is no great amount of food at Fort Yukon, as has been alleged. The river rose sufficiently and remained open long enough to enable food supplies to have been brought from Fort Yukon had there been any there.

The people of Dawson, believing that there was not ample food supplies at Fort Yukon, refused to go there, preferring to remain in Dawson. Not more than 300 or 400 people took advantage of the transportation company's offer to take the people to Fort Yukon free of charge.

Miners Wanted to Share.

When the miners at Dawson found that no more provisions would reach the town by the river route they announced that a meeting would be held to take steps for apportioning the provisions in the town. Those that had plenty, they said, must share with those who had none. Captain Constantine, of the Northwest mounted police, interfered and told the miners that no such thing would be permitted. The meeting was not held.

Lindsay says the output of the mines will be greatly curtailed this winter because of the scarcity of food and light. Coal oil sold for $45 a gallon and candles are as high as $150 a box of 100. Even if men were able to work their claims they cannot get light to do so.

These statements are borne out by all the returning Klondikers, quite a number of whom have reached Olympia the past week. Few of them, however, take a gloomy view of the situation as does Mr. Lindsay.

No Food for Gold.

Dr. B. L. Bradley, of Roseburg, Ore., says that food is scarce, but he does not think that there will be actual starvation. Neither do W. B. King, of Merced, Cala.; P. J. Holland, of Butte; Thomas Story, of Victoria, or Robert Glynn, of Seattle, all of whom are just from Dawson, the most of them having left there on November 2. As an instance of the scarcity of food in Dawson, Lindsay relates the case of Dr. Van Zandts, formerly of Spokane, Wash. Van Zandts is an elderly man, and being without provisions or money he offered a gold watch for a sack of flour. He could not get it and remarked to Lindsay: "God only knows how I am to keep body and soul together."

Lindsay says 200 or more miners are prospecting at the mouth of Stewart River, but nothing is known as yet what success they achieved.

Henderson Creek, five miles below Stewart River and 40 miles from Dawson, is a promising stream, and it is being developed this winter.

The weather about the Stewart and Big Salmon Rivers has been bitterly cold, 70 degrees below being recorded at Major Walsh's camp, 12 miles below the Big Salmon, on November 30.

The Yukon River between Dawson and Fort Pelly froze completely over on November 18. The river is plied full of ice in great ridges as high as an ordinary house, and a roadway will have to be cut through it before dog or horse teams can operate upon it. The outlook, therefore, for taking supplies down to Dawson in the immediate future is not good.

FIELD OF LABOR.

London has a paper bicycle,

Paper barrels are announced.

Darien (Ga.) bootblack tax is $2.

Eggs are preserved by electricity.

Coreans work for 15 cents a day.

New Albany (Ind.) brewers struck.

New York has 90,000 unemployed.

Debs has been lecturing in Canada.

St. Louis Tribune has been unionized.

A St. Paul theatre has been unionized.

Manchester, N. H., has a municipal blacksmith shop.

Atlanta iron moulders struck against a cut of 10 per cent.

Frisco Board of Health closed several Chinese laundries.

Fort Wayne, Ind., is to have a Women's Central Labor Union.

Debs' Social Democracy has twenty-five branches in and about Chicago.

Kansas City "trading stamp" company has been visited by the Sheriff.

Five hundred Italian canal laborers at Byron, N. Y., struck for 15 cents per hour.

Bridgeton, N. J., Glass Blowers' Union will wage war against company stores.

Hartford Central Labor Union held a mass meeting to discuss "municipal franchises."

Buffalo Board of Aldermen has ordered that all printing for the city must bear a Union label.

Fifteen hundred people attended a New York mass meeting in aid of the striking English engineers.

New York Cicakmakers' Union is discussing the advisability of demanding the eight-hour day.

The unions of Indiana will hold their State demonstration at Indianapolis on Labor Day next year.

Mayor Quincy of Boston, who was re-elected last week, established a municipal printing plant last year, the only place of the sort in America.

The co-operative societies in what is known as the Colne Valley, a district starting about nine miles from Manchester, England, are making an effort to start a woolen mill.

Previous to the recent strike the United Mine Workers of America had less than 20,000 members. Today there are 80,000 in the union.

Hon. Martin Dodge wants a State Electric Railway in Ohio, and advocates the abolishment of canals.

The steam shearing plant put in at Wolton, Wyo., has been taken out and shearing will be done by hand next season.

LATE INVENTIONS.

Pens can be quickly removed from a new penholder, a sliding piece being set inside the barrel to clamp the pen in position for use, and a knob set in a slot in the barrel to force the sliding piece outward and release the pen.

To prevent the extinction of the flame of bicycle lamps in high winds an additional guard is used to cover the top of the lamp which extends along the front and sides of the top and prevents sudden draughts reaching the light.

To do away with the use of tacks in laying carpets a new fastener is formed of metal blocks, which are inserted under the edge of the carpet and have grooved sections to support the ends of toothed rods, which hold the carpet in place.

Insects cannot crawl into a recently painted bed, which has a frame with a canopy top and a shaft set in the centre of the frame, on which are wound the cords, which suspend the bed, a crank and chain gearing being used to adjust its height.

A newly designed flour bin and sifter has a U-shaped wire screen at the bottom, in which rests a square block to be turned by a crank and force the flour out, the block being of such shape as to prevent flour coming from the sifter except when turned.

To tighten the tires of wagon wheels a newly designed felloe has two V-shaped ends lying close together, with a pair of wedges mounted in the opening, to be drawn together by a bolt until they increase the circumference of the felloe far enough to grip the tire.

To sound an alarm in case of fire a number of fusile cords are strung through the rooms of a building and extend through the walls to support torpedoes or cartridges, which explode as soon as they are dropped to the ground by the severing of the cord.

Incrustation of boilers is prevented by a new apparatus consisting of mercury, zinc plates and castings of zinc and mercury set in a water chamber, through which the water must pass before it reaches the boiler, the impurities in the water adhering to the plates.

WILL NOT STOP SEALING.

Lord Salisbury Declines To Enter Into the Agreement Proposed.

Lord Salisbury, the premier, has written to United States Ambassador Hay in response to America's latest proposals in the Bering sea controversy, her request that Great Britian should enter into an agreement with the United States, Russia and Japan to stop sealing.

Great Britian declines to enter into such an agreement. Lord Salisbury says, in substance, that he has communicated with the Canadian government, which has the foremost interest in the sealing question and that Canada is unwilling to become a party to such an arrangement as is proposed by the United States. Therefore, England, continues Lord Salisbury, whose interest is but slight, would not be justified in acceding to the proposals.

Lord Salisbury's answer emphasizes the policy of England not to interfere in Canada's foreign relation.

Lost a Torpedo.

A peculiar accident occurred on board the battleship Oregon while the crew was engaged in torpedo practice at Seattle, Wash. As the result of the carlessness of a gunner's mate, a whitehead torpedo lies at the bottom of the Sound. Divers have been unable to discover the projectile. The accident will probably be the subject of official inquiry.

The Oregon will go to the government dry dock at Port Orchard January 5.

Blown Out of a Locomotive Cab.

James Bowers, an engineer on the West Jersey Railroad, was blown out of his cab between Husted and Palatine, N. J.

The wind was blowing a gale, when a sudden gust caught him and whirled him to the roadside. The fireman backed the train, and found him some distance off. He was painfully, but not fatally hurt.

Killed by a Deputy Sheriff.

A special to the Cincinnati Enquirer from Chattanooga says Deputy Sheriff Stanton McWilliams shot and killed Edley Heard at Dunlop, Tenn. The deputy had arrested Heard's brother, who was chraged with disturbing a church festival. Edley Heard met the deputy later and threw a stone at him. McWilliams resented this by shooting Heard dead.

The German Government Willing.

The German government has expressed its willingness to grant an exquatur to Edmund Z Brodowoski, of Illinois, recently appointed United States consul at Breslau, if he should be appointed United States consul at Fuerth. Charles W. Erdman, of Kentucky, who was appointed United States consul at Fuerth, being transferred to Breslau.

A Brave Little Girl.

Grace and Annie Nelson, children, whose parents live near Franklin, Pa., were left alone in their home. The former fell into a grate fire and her clothing was ignited. She was burned to death.

In trying to save the life of her sister, Annie also was severely burned. It is believed that she cannot recover.

Southern Coal Miners Strike.

About 400 employes of the Dayton coal and iron mines, Chattanooga, are on a strike ecause of a dispute over wages for mining. Both the miners and the operators have so far refused all overtures looking to a conference. It is stated that several of the other mines along the Cincinnati Southern Railroad will be affected.

For An American Naval Station.

A despatch from Copenhagen to the London Daily Mail says the Washington executive has made overtures to Denmark for the sale of a narrow but carefully defined stretch of land in Northwestern Greenland, where the Americans intend to establish naval and coaling stations.

Run Down by an Express.

Peter Pinter, aged 5, was instantly killed on the railroad at Steelton, Pa., and his playmate, Henry Teupemaski, aged 9, was fatally injured. They were playing on the Pennsylvania Railroad track while a freight train was passing, and did not hear the approach of the Niagara express, which struck them.

They Broke Through the Ice.

While skating at Rifton, on Walkhill Creek, N. Y., Miss Mary V. Van Barber, aged 23 years, broke through the ice. Edward McMichael went to her rescue, crawling along the ice, but the ice broke under him, and he was precipitated into the water. Both were drowned.

Gen George S. Batcheller, of New York, will sail for Cairo on this week where he will resume his place as one of the Judges of the Eygptian Mixed Court, upon which bench he has already served ten years.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned fro Various Parts.

KILLED THE CONDUCTOR

Robbers Hold Up a Trolley Car and Commit Murder—Death Rode the Engine—Two Brothers Struck on a Crossing and Killed—Resented Husband's Ejection and Caused Panic in a Street Car.

Another daring hold-up robbery and murder was committted near Swedeland, a short distance below Norristown.

Trolley Car Conductor Martin Galloway was shot and instantly killed by four men, after which they robbed him.

When the turn-out, a short distance above that place, was reached, a stop was made. Instantly after the car started four men jumped upon the rear platform. They evidently had been hiding under the Trenton Cut-Off Bridge.

The quartette stood upon the platform a short time when they evidently demanded Galloway's money. He refused and a scuffle followed.

The conductor, who was a powerful man, struck two of his assailants, felling them. The four women and two children who occupied the interior of the car saw the fight and screamed.

The scream attracted the attention of Motorman Matthias, who turned in time to see and hear the flash of a pistol. Almost instantly afterward he saw the men leap from the car.

The motorman was badly excited, but ran to the relief of his man. He found Galloway bleeding from an ugly wound near the right side of the nose. The conductor was dead, having expired instantly. The bullet had entered Galloway's face and went crashing into the man's brain.

The men fled after perpetrating the crime. Matthias could not give a description of them.

James and Samuel Lytle, brothers, were instantly killed near Sharon. While they were driving across the Erie Railway tracks, a passenger train running at a high rate of speed struck their buggy, killing the horse and hurling the two men forty feet.

The lifeless body of Samuel fell on the track and was cut to pieces.

A Slav, of Audenried, with his wife, boarded a trolley car in Hazleton, and on the way home the man became very loud, using vile oaths.

Conductor Spicer objected, but the man would not stop his swearing in the car, so the conductor and motorman threw him off when the car reached Jeanesville.

His wife, who is a powerful woman, then became enraged and started in to pound every person in the car because they did not interfere in her husband's behalf. In her rage she created the wildest consternation, particularly among the women passengers, as she kept striking right and left.

Grace and Annie Nelson, whose parents live near Franklin, were left alone in their home. The former fell into the grate fire and her clothing was ignited. She was burned to death. In trying to save the life of her sister, Annie also was badly burned and it is believed she cannot recover.

Jessie Hamaker, 17 years of age, of Columbia, fell off an eastbound freight train near Dillerville, and was instantly killed, his body being cut in two. Hamaker, with two companions, Perry Donoker and Samuel McCracken, also of Columbia, were riding on the bumpers going presumably to Philadelphia.

Isaac Good, aged 67, a division supervisor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed in the Wall Yards at Pittsburg. He was connected with the road since its construction, in which he was engaged. He was well known along the main line. He leaves two sons, who are passenger conductors.

Making a Throwing Stick.

The bushman of Australia has a way of throwing a long, straight spear that will appeal to some of our boys who are fond of outdoor sports. Each warrior carries as a part of his equipment a throwing stick very simply made. It is about eighteen inches long, and

THROWING STICK.

has a hook on the end, usually made from the root end of a young tree. Into this hook the bushman fits the end of his spear, and then, with two fingers around the spear shank and two fingers and the thumb around the throwing stick, he is ready to make his throw. An expert bushman can hurl a spear several hundred yards in this way, often so accurately as to kill a bird on a distant limb.

An American boy could make such a thrower, using only his jackknife, and with it he could have any amount of fun. The picture will show how the thrower is used.

Oldest Crocodile in the World.

One of the most interesting specimens in the British Museum is a crocodile more than 2,000 years old. It is a big, well-preserved specimen, and on its back there is a whole family of little crocodiles.

Years before the Christian era the Egyptians worshiped crocodiles among their animal deities, and many specimens were kept at great expense in their parks and royal gardens, where they were attended by priests and given all sorts of dainty morsels of food. When these crocodile gods died they were embalmed and placed in the tombs along with the mummies of other sacred animals. This particular crocodile was prepared by dipping it in wax and pitch, which rendered it hard and shiny, and it lay in one of the pyramids century after century, until the Egyptian government dug it out and presented it to the British Museum.

It appears there is as much faith to be placed in the stories told of Klondike fortunes as there is in most fortune-tellers.

CURFEW.

Cover the fire, put out the lights,
The weary work of day is done.
The shadows of night are on vale and heights,
We may sleep and rest till another sun.

Cover the fire, put out the lights,
The tasks of the year are over and done.
We have trodden our valleys, and climbed our heights,
In life's hard fight we have lost or won.

Cover the fire, put out the lights,
Smile in the dark, when the day is done.
We are God's dear children, in days and nights,
And safe in His love our swift years run.

—Harper's Bazaar.

ROMANCE OF A READING ROOM.

A curious friendship sprang up between two frequenters of the reading room at Cooper Union a year or two ago. Both were in the habit of spending the better part of every evening there, and both had developed a preference for a particular table. At first it was the location of that table alone which attracted them, but in course of time they became accustomed to each other's company, and although perfect strangers, they felt acquainted, and as though they met by appointment.

One was a stout old Englishman, with a florid, stern face—one of those surly faces that usually go together with an honest and kindly heart. He was a well-read mechanic and a bachelor, and having, or pretending to have, an aversion for women and children, he passed his leisure hours either in the seclusion of his little hall bedroom or at Cooper Institute. The other was a dry-faced, beardless Dane, of forty, with blue eyes, of pellucid clearness, and long waxen locks, which adhered close to his head and neck. It was the childish and yet penetrating look of those crystalline eyes of his which first cast a spell over the gruff looking Englishman. He could not help glancing at them again and again, and as he tried to read his book or magazine he seemed to feel their soft, appealing gaze upon himself. At one moment he was on the verge of a quarrel, but no sooner had he met the Dane's eye than instead of resentment he felt like asking if he could not be of service to him.

As to the Scandanavian, the crusty look of his neighbor, far from repelling, had a sort of peculiar glamor for him. And so the two passed two or three hours at the same table six nights in the week until they came to greet each other, at first with a slight nod, then with a more demonstrative one and finally with a bland "good evening."

One night as they sat reading, the Dane handed the Englishman a note which read as follows:

"Dear Sir: My heart is full to-night, and I wish to speak to some good man. Will you be my listener? I like you without knowing who you are; but so much the better. Would you mind having a cup of coffee with me?"

"With pleasure," was the Englishman's written reply.

Some five minutes later they were seated at a marble table in one of the Vienna cafes on Second avenue.

The Dane spoke English with perfect fluency, and although his pronunciation was labored and often incorrect, his grammar was irreproachable.

"I beg of you, don't set me down for a crank," he began. "I am tired of being called that."

"Whether you are one or not, I'm not goin' to call you names, sir," grumbled the Englishman.

"All right, then. This is my day of misery. Just a year ago Fate dealt me a blow—or, rather, played me a trick—under which I have been squirming and writhing ever since. To-day is the anniversary of an accident which may, after all, drive me mad. By the way, when you know me better you may find that I am no crank—not as yet, at least. Well, then, it is a love story I am going to recount to you—a love story of which I am the unhappy hero. Is it not amusing—a hero and yet defeated and miserable? Well, some three years ago I fell in love with a poor but accomplished Swedish girl in Copenhagen. Have you ever been in love, sir?"

"That's neither here or there. You just go on," snarled the Englishman.

"I beg your pardon, sir. I meant no offence. As to myself, I had been in love a dozen times before I met the Swedish young lady, and when I saw that I was infatuated with her I thought it was something like my previous romances—a passion of a week or a month, after which there is nothing but 'smoke, smoke,' as the hero of one of Turgeneff's novels puts it. Are you fond of Turgeneff? But excuse my impertinent questions. Well, I had made up my mind to be a bachelor. You wish to know why? Because I was the most forlorn fool in creation. In the first place, I had taken it into my head that I had been born to fill the universe with a new sort of sunshine—with the dazzling rays of my poetry. Accordingly, for me to marry and be bothered with a wife and children and the sordid details of family life would be a crime against the interests of humanity, don't you know. In the second place, I should get tired of my wife before the honeymoon was half over, and marriage would be eternal torture. I drew my conclusions—do you know from what? From the brevity of my former passions. I was an idiot; the greatest on earth."

"No you weren't," the Englishman interrupted him.

"Yes I was. Well, the last girl I fell in love with was a singular sort of woman. She was not pretty. No, I wish she had been, for then I should have forgotten her long ago. But she was good—a genius of kindliness—and it goes without saying that she was also called crazy. She loved me desperately, and I know it and that helped to spoil it all. I made a frank explanation to her and told her I liked her, but that my life belonged to humanity. Oh, the idiot that I was! She gave me a sad look and bade me farewell, and that is the last I have seen of her—in Europe, at least.

"I subsequently learned that she had emigrated to America and that was what brought me over here. Why? Because I could not live without her, because when she was gone I became aware of the real nature of my love for her. Ah, dear friend! I found when it was too late that I had never loved before. No other woman left an impression so deep, so cruel, so ineffaceable. And the feeling itself, too, seemed novel, unprecedented, so entirely unlike anything I had ever experienced before. It is still there (he pointed to his heart) and will be there to make life hell to me as long as I exist.

"I abandoned a thousand things that I held dear and came over here in search of her—in a quixotic search for her. Was it not foolish, seeing that I knew not even in what city she had settled? And yet—and here I come to the most appalling part of it—I did meet her in the city, and at the same time I did not; but I hope to come across her again, although I may be chasing a golden sunset. But be it as it may I neither have the courage to give it up and to return to my home, nor do I enjoy a single hour's rest in this city.

"I had searched high and low for her in New York and in Chicago, where the Swedish colony is much larger, but all in vain. I had abandoned all hope and was nerving myself up to leave this country and to try to forget the whole episode as a romantic tale, which could never become invested in flesh and blood, when this very day a year ago I caught sight of her in an elevated train on Second avenue. Yes, I saw her seated by an open window—it was a beautiful day in September, like this. But it seemed fate had only intended it for a joke on me—for the most cruel joke it ever played upon a helpless being. Ah, only Tantalus and myself are familiar with this kind of torture.

"Yes, she was in an uptown train while was on the opposite track. I looked at her back without recognizing her, but just as the two trains began to move in opposite directions she faced about, and—and—it was she! Excuse me, dear stranger, you don't see me crying, do you? And there is no lump in my throat, either. I am not overcome as I tell you this—no more, at least, than usual, than every day, for my poor heart is always crushed every time I think of it—and when don't I think of it?"

"Did you call to her?" the Englishman queried.

"Did I! I came near jumping out of the window. But she did not hear me—at least, she did not seem to.

I rushed out of the train at the very next station and idiotically boarded an uptown one, and—and I have been a wretch ever since.

"I have spent many whole days and many dollars riding up and down the same road in the hope of meeting her once more, but in vain, in vain."

The Englishman was deeply touched, although he tried not to show it. He came away with the Swedish girl's full name in his memorandum book and with a secret determination to do what he could for his eccentric friend. He thought the Dane had not conducted his search in a practical manner, and he decided in his mind to see if he could be more successful.

The idea of discovering the young woman and presenting her to his love-lorn friend took a firm grip upon the misanthropic bachelor's mind, and little by little became the great ambition of his lonely days. He had a little independence of two or three thousand dollars, and half of it he set aside for advertisements and other expenses which the pursuit of his all-absorbing object might involve. Having learned from the Dane that his beloved had taught French and embroidery he framed his advertisements, in the "want" columns of English and German dailies, accordingly, in addition to having "personal" notices inserted in the various Scandinavian weeklies of this country.

A month passed, another and a third. Every evening his landlady would hand him a pile of letters. They bore all sorts of signatures and plenty of Swedish names in their number, but the one name which had become his idee fixe was not there.

The two friends met at the library as usual and frequently took supper together. Their intimacy grew apace, through the Englishman listened more than he talked.

"You aren't a crank at all," he once reassured the Dane. "You're queer a little bit, that's about all. If you met your good lady and got married you might settle down."

"Ah, dear fellow," sighed the other, without the remotest suspicion of what the Englishman was doing for him.

One evening, as the mechanic sat rummaging through his bulky mail, he suddenly leaped to his feet. "Good! I've got her," he exclaimed, so loud that his landlady heard him through the door of his room and whispered to her husband that their boarder was getting crankier every day.

He at once dispatched a letter to the Swedish young lady and next evening he called to see her.

When she heard the Dane's name she dropped her gaze.

"What is he doing in America?" she then inquired.

"He has come for you."

"For me?" she said, with a disconsolate shake of her head.

"Yes; for you. Why, are you married?" the blunt Englishman demanded, his heart sinking within him.

She shook her head more sadly than before.

"Very well then," her interlocutor fairly shouted. "Do you still love him? Will you marry him? He will die if you don't.

"How do you know?" She burst into tears and then pursued, sobbingly. "Is is really true, sir? Are you sure of what you say? Why did he not come himself? Where is he?"

"He is safe and sound; but look here, my friend, it is two weeks to Christmas—will you have patience to wait that long? Then I shall give the two of you the nicest dinner I ever ate. But promise me that you'll keep quiet and let me see you every once and awhile."

"But where is he?"

"No questions till Christmas or you won't see him at all."

When he met the Dane at the library that evening he thrust a note into his hand:

"Would you mind having Christmas dinner with me? Accept no other invitations."

At last the long awaited day arrived and the Englishman with a fast-beating heart received his Danish friend in his little bedroom.

"We shall have dinner with my landlady to-day," he said to him, "but first, I want you to accept a Christmas present which I have prepared for you as a token of our friendship. Come, it is in the parlor."

With this he opened the door and ushered his perplexed visitor into the presence for which his heart had been pining and yearning without cessation.

The two were married the same week and immediately left for Copenhagen, where, judging from the long epistles which the Englishman receives from both, they live happily.

As to our British friend he still persists in inveighing against married life, but when he sits reading the endless rhapsodies on matrimonial felicity in his Danish letters, his crusty face becomes overspread with radiance and he seems to feel as if the writers of the effusive missives were his beloved children.—New York Advertiser.

ODD TOMBSTONE.

Miniature Cotton Mill Over the Grave of a Former Mill Owner.

It has often been said that a monument which to some degree represents a man's life work, is his most fitting tombstone. Seldom, however, has an attempt been made to carry out this idea with such realistic exactness as was done a few years ago in Oak Grove Cemetery, at Fall River, Mass., by one of the large mill owners of that city.

As the visitor proceeds through the southeastern side of the cemetery he sees a quaint little granite structure, looking at first glance in the distance like an enlarged doll's house, with windows and peaked roof, but as he draws near enough to catch the view of the great stone cotton mills in the city below the full significance of it flashes upon him. It is a mill, a miniature copy of the larger ones which are so distinctive a feature of Fall River.

It is a solid mass of stone, about nine feet high, seven and a half feet long, and four feet wide, representing a three-story building. The windows constitute the sole ornament of the monument, and their panes of highly-polished stone stand out in marked contrast to the rougher finish of the rest of the structure. There are six windows in each tier on both sides of the little mill, while in front the row is varied by a central door. Such doors are placed on the different stories of the cotton print factories for ease in loading and unloading goods, and so minutely has the imitation been carried out that round keyholes have been drilled in the middle of each of the doors represented on the monument.

The man who conceived this curious tombstone was F. H. Stafford, formerly part owner of the Stafford Mills. It was his wish to have the work with which he was so long identified commemorated in this way, and accordingly the monument was erected soon after his death, in 1892.

No finer site for such a memorial could have been found in the whole cemetery, or, in fact, in all Fall River. It is on the brow of a high hill commanding a view of the southeastern portion of the city, where many of the mills are located. Nearly forty tall chimneys can be seen against the distant sky, and as many gray stone buildings, with their rows of windows visible now and then where the sunlight strikes their glistening panes. The majority of the mills in the city, including the Stafford Mills, are built with slightly sloping roofs, but one great structure seen from the cemetery in the foreground shows the sharp-peaked roof which had been chosen as more ornamental for the monument.—New York Times.

Paper Windows.

Paper has been used for a large variety of purposes, but one of the newest is for the glazing (if one may use the term) of windows. The new paper panes have the appearance of "milky glass." They intercept the light rays while letting the heat rays through. This feature is considered by the inventors to be a great advantage for greenhouses. Paper "glass" is cheap and is said to last for years.

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Dainty Candleshades---Used By the Best Tailors---Any Material Suitable for Ties---Newest Head Dresses---Etc., Etc.

DAINTY CANDLESHADES.

New and dainty candleshades are of white silk, embroidered with small blossoms, roses, forget-me-nots, pansies, buttercups and violets. The centre is encircled with a row of circular apertures through which peep out gem-like studs or crystal or colored beads. The little, glittering windows are odd and very effective.

USED BY THE BEST TAILORS.

Bourette, camel's-hair fabrics and the slightly rough-surfaced materials to which so many popular grades of suiting belong are extensively used by the best tailors for handsome costumes. They are strictly tailor-made, and may have a jacket to match or not, according to fancy. The woman of means frequently follows her tailor's advice, and has the jacket made like the dress. The woman who cannot have just what she wants is satisfied with one or two handsome wraps that she can wear with any of her dresses.—New York Ledger.

ANY MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR TIES.

There is hardly anything that may not be worn now for ties for women. There are black satin ties, one thickness of the satin about four inches wide and hemmed all around with a narrow hem; ties of the same style in plaids or almost any plain color, all to be worn passing either once or twice around the neck, and then tying with an ordinary bow and ends in front. There are the stocks of all kinds and descriptions, with the four-in-hand tie front or the immensely long and wide ties which receive the anathemas of the men as they are worn by women, with uncovered ends; there are ribbons of all descriptions—plaids, plain red, plain green, any color, passing twice around the collar and tied in a bow or like a four-in-hand; there are the mull lace ties of all descriptions, and there are the riding ties of flannel. These last are very pretty, and because they are called riding ties it does not follow that they may not be worn for any kind of street wear. The bright scarlet is the most stylish, but the lighter colors of those soft flannel shades of blue and pink are very becoming. Red takes the lead in all kinds of neckwear, and it is hard pressed by green.—New York Times.

NEWEST HEAD DRESSES.

Some of the newest head-dresses—one cannot call them bonnets—are tiny enough to please the smallest man that ever sat behind a big hat. One of the absurd apologies for hats is a twist of white tulle, held in place by a twisted strand of pearls. This airy crown rests in the hair, leaving the top of the wearer's head uncovered. In the front a pearl and gold butterfly is poised.

Another "bonnet" has a crown—three inches square—of white satin, covered with lace and gemmed with turquoises. The brim is formed by a stiffened frill of white lace, caught back directly in front by a jewel, and a soft, curling black tip.

A wreath of cerise velvet and gold-spangled net has in front a knot of lace and an ornament, giving it the effect of one of the old-time turbans, minus the bulk of that curious headgear.

But airiest and prettiest of all is a twisted strand of pearls encircling the top-knot, and in front an Alsatian bow of pearled tulle and white roses.

THE "SMART" SILK UMBRELLA.

The favorite handle for the smart silk umbrella is ten inches in length, flat, and of pearl, encased in an open framework of chased silver. Other handles are of onyx, chrysodelite or tortoise shell, made in the form of croquet mallets and golf clubs. Beautiful handles, which come from China and Japan, are of ivory, handsomely carved, representing odd figures of Rimona clad Oriental maidens, men in mushroom hats and boat-shaped shoes, or birds, fruits, flowers, etc. This artistic work, of course, brings a very high price. Some of the best French artists are devoting their time to painting China handles, which take a variety of forms, as well as the crooks and the balls. Turquoises, laminated with gold, and various kinds of enamels have also been pressed into the service, and wood, elaborately carved into the semblance of birds, beasts and fishes, makes striking tops for the modern "para-plui." Gun metal, with the monogram in pearls or gold is extremely stylish and effective, and this dull, dark metal, when studded with bright jewels, is also very smart.

FRENCH BICYCLE COSTUME.

The feminine bicycle suit in France has become almost uniform. One sees so few culottes now, either in Paris or in the country, that, forgetting how common they once were in France, one regards them as something strange and bizarre. The various patterns of the entirely divided skirt have also been discarded in favor of the close, habit-like skirt, divided only behind, with the division concealed under heavy plaits. This is the model accepted now by the best tailors. It does not permit one to ride a machine with a cross-bar, the division being designed simply to help one in mounting and to enable the folds of the skirt to drop into place with no assistance. The short bolero does not appear now on many smart habits, for even the Frenchwoman has concluded that a tight-waist effect is not desirable while wheeling; neither does one see much of those straight, loose jackets, which, in some few instances, appeared so smart, but in most cases suggested a form of dressing-sack dear to old and figureless German women; the blazer-jacket, with small revers and rolling collar, is preferred. This may be worn open or closed, with button-holes made on a flap, a better method—if one wishes to wear the jacket open—than having the button-holes made through the cloth. Boots with gaiter-tops are worn, and with a sailor or Alpine hat the French dame who bicycles presents a figure very different now from that of two years ago.

ORIENTAL WOMEN WEAVERS.

The somewhat popular conception of the oriental woman is rather erroneous. It is that of one who is destined to a life of utter luxury. Yet the simple truth is that the large majority of women in the East work quite as hard for their daily bread as do their sisters in the West—aye, even harder, for, as a rule, married women in the West are supported by their husbands, whereas in the East, married women are, as a rule, constrained to support not only themselves, but also their husbands and children.

This statement applies especially to the thousands of women in Turkey, Persia and other countries of the orient who make a living as weavers. The whole civilized world appreciates their handiwork, for none can match them in making tapestries, carpets and other gorgeous products of the loom. This is the age of machinery, but no machine has yet been invented which can do the marvelous work of these oriental weavers. Yet many of these women work for pitiful wages. After cleaning and preparing the wool and shaping it into a lovely piece of tapestry, all they receive is the equivalent of from two shillings to four shillings a week. The woman who can earn seven francs is considered a Croesus, and her husband esteems her so much that he never dreams of beating her. The money is always paid to the husband, and he invariably appropriates it.

They are very womanly, those weavers. Of gossip they are fond, and while they are at work their tongues are constantly going. Perhaps this is one reason why they have so obstinately refused to herd together in factories, where the constant whirr of machinery, not to speak of the surveillance of a foreman, would very probably compel them to keep silent. In order to fashion a first-class carpet or piece of tapestry, the weaver must not only have a memory which will prevent her from making the slightest mistake while copying the design, but she must also possess a lively imagination and a thoroughly developed artistic sense. For the first-class weaver does not copy, she creates. She invents her own designs, she combines the various tones, she chooses the dyes and the shades, and, finally, she obtains those effects which seem so charming to us of the West, and with good reason.—London Mail.

SHE DISLIKES MEN AND DOGS.

A woman who loathes the sight of men and dogs, and hates them both cordially, is Miss Augusta Main, a spinster farmer near Berlin, N. Y. As she told a Justice, who held her to the Grand Jury in $1,000 bail for committing an assault on a male neighbor with intent to kill, she never sees men or dogs but what she aches to kill them. When she discovers a man on her premises, she drops all work and makes them skedaddle. If, when ordered away, the man or men do not hurry, she pushes them along with a pitchfork or any other implement that happens to be handy. As a consequence, the men folks give her plenty of room, and those who are acquainted with her gentle manners will almost go out of her way rather than cross her land.

Myron Beebe is the neighbor whom she attempted to slay, and who swore out the warrant for her arrest. For a long time he has dared to cross her premises to get water from a well. It saved him a long walk, and he took the chances. A few days ago, while Beebe was making the usual short cut to the well, Miss Main came out of her house with a big revolver, and without any parleying opened fire on the man. He ran for dear life, while the bullets whistled about his ears. When he got home he found that out of the six shots fired two had perforated the overalls which he wore, while another had torn the rim of his hat. The other three bullets came within such close proximity that their whistle still rings in his ears.

Miss Main has, since she took the farm, performed all the work on the place without any male assistance, and does it well. She goes to market with a load of vegetables every week, and sells them herself. Every day she cleans out the stables, feeds the live stock and rubs down the horses. Only in harvest time does she seek outside help, and then she hires strapping young women. All the tramps who come in the county know of her and give her a wide berth.—Chicago Chronicle.

FASHION NOTES.

The cape is a popular shape for wraps, and some of the handsomest garments of the season still cling to this model.

A charming poke bonnet is very smart, and the lines are excellent. It is of medium size with wide brim of black velvet put on absolutely smooth. The crown is small, round and high, and the trimming consists of ostrich tips. There are ribbon strings, which are tied under the chin.

A hat which is pretty but rather startling to conservative eyes is of pale blue straw, trimmed with blue ribbon, edged with black. It is held on the left side with a bunch of cherries, and on the right side is a vividly blue kingfisher holding a bunch of cherries in his bill. This hat made its appearance on a London stage.

The young woman who is devoted to the wheel is given to the wearing of a jacket blouse of corduroy, which is at once becoming, comfortable and appropriate. When she has secured these three characteristics in a garment she congratulates herself, and takes great pleasure in wearing what comes very near to being an ideal garment.

In the array of handsome silks lately received are delicate gray corded silks, with dainty figures of roses and violets woven on their glossy grounds; white watered silks brocaded with shaded carnations in delicate tones, and French silks in vivid colorings, whose designs are toned by a wonderful film-like overweaving, which gives them a chine effect.

An exceedingly elegant and stylish visiting costume has a skirt of cross-barred velvet, the bars in light shades on dark ground. A wrap of velvet the color of the dark shade of the dress is almost covered with rich applique. It is made with a high flaring collar with an inner collar that fits the throat quite closely; the sleeves are in cape shape, and are simply masses of rich garniture.

Next to a complete fur wrap, which is, of course, the desire of almost every woman, the combination garment of velour and fur is most liked. Sometimes there are in addition to the collar and neck portion full length fronts of fur. This sort of wrap is very expensive, almost as much so as if made entirely of fur, but it is so handsome and stylish that many ladies like it nearly or quite as well as the all-fur garment.

It takes rather a strong head to carry some of the extreme novelties in large hats. One of the newest models suggests a small cart wheel, so wide is its periphery. Among the trimmings are very long ostrich plumes. These are supported so as to stand up to what is certainly an absurd height. In most cases hats of this class have the under side of the brim covered with velvet flowers, roses being the sort usually preferred.

The dolman has come back into fashion's list of approved garments. It is made on lines very similar to the old-time model, and is as stylish as it is uncomfortable. The done-up and tied-down feeling that accompanies the wearing of one of these garments is a most serious objection to its adoption. The jacket and the cape are every way more comfortable, and for young ladies much more stylish. The dolman is more appropriate for quite elderly persons.

Petunia cloth is popular trimmed with chinchilla. One gown of this color had the skirt trimmed with three bands of chinchilla. The blouse coat was pouched back and front, and drawn in at the waist by a flexible silver belt. The wide sailor collar and turnback cuffs were edged with chinchilla, while a little vest of ruched white chiffon and lace with a jabot fastened with paste pine completed it. The hat was of petunia cloth and velvet trimmed with gray plumes and a silver clasp.

Navy to Have a Sailing Ship.

Probably for the first time in a full half century the navy department has opened proposals for building a full-rigged ship, without steam power. This craft is wanted for the instruction of the cadets at Annapolis in seamanship and navigation according to the old fashion. According to the department's plan she is to be of 1,175 tons displacement and her measurements are: Length, 175 feet; beam, 27 feet; draft, 17.6. She will spread 20,000 square feet of canvas and her hull will be of yellow pine sheathing over steel frames, all coppered. The department submitted an estimate of $250,000 for this ship, but Congress cut the figure in half, so it was no matter of surprise that none of the bidders offered to build the ship complete within the small limit set by Congress, but submitted plans that would require a large amount of supplementary work to complete the vessel after it is turned over to the government.

How She Took Down the Line.

A Philadelphia lady tells this story to the Record of that city: "We had at one time in our employ a very green young woman, whose nationality is typified by an emblem of the same verdant color. This young woman, like the one your story speaks of, also came to us through an intelligence [?] office. She showed her intelligence on the first day of her service in our family. She was told to go out in the yard and take down the clothes line, which was stretched among half a dozen posts set up for that purpose. She was at the job for so long a time that we began to wonder what on earth was the matter with her. We went out to see what she was doing, and there we found her working away vigorously with a spade. She had already dug up three of the posts, and had almost completed the work on a fourth when we found her. She didn't stay with us long."

Coats-of-Arms.

The use of coats-of-arms as a badge for different families did not come into practice till the twelfth century. The Germans are said to have originated it, while the French developed the science. In the early days it was customary for a knight to adopt any device which suited him, and his sons either inherited the device or chose one of their own, as best suited their taste.

Good-Natured People.

Some people win a reputation for being good-humored because they lack the backbone to fight when they are imposed upon.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 6.

VOLUME 71.

With this issue the REPORTER enters its 71st year, with all its old-time freshness and vigor, and better than ever.

Its large and steadily increasing circulation is an evidence that the REPORTER retains the confidence of the people of Centre county, which it has ever striven to merit. Our efforts will be directed to the same end in the future. It is with pride we look upon its clean record of the past and the good it has accomplished.

Many thanks to our friends for their support. Happy New Year to all our readers.

Here is one for protectionists: If the United States can sell its manufactures abroad in competition with the manufactures of other countries, why can it not do so at home?

Three of the largest manufacturing establishments in New England have reduced the wages of their hands within the last ten days. Two of these made a reduction of 10 per cent. and the third 15 per cent.

The Maryland Republicans are also in a split and a snarl over the organization of the legislature and the election of a Senator. The dissatisfied Republicans are leaning towards a union with the Democrats same as in Ohio.

If Bryan had been elected the closing of the Chestnut Street National Bank and of the Safe Deposit Company, in Philadelphia, the other day, the much regretted misfortune would have been credited to the triumph of the "free silver craze." The busting of over a score of banks within the past year proves that the safety gold-bug cry was only a delusion.

A blabberer against fifty cent-silver dollars ran square against a snag, when he argued in a crowd that a gold dollar was worth two silver dollars. A fellow who owed the gasser $200 at once offered to take him at his word and offered to pay him $100 in gold for his debt since that would be equivalent to $200 in silver. It is needless to say the gold advocate crept into a hole.

It is rather grewsome reading, the statistics for violent deaths in Allegheny county for the year 1897, says the Pittsburg Post. The total is nearly 1,000. The suicides numbered 93 and the homicides 27. The railroads caused 187 deaths and the traction lines 51, and in the mills and mines there were 51 fatalities.

The Pittsburg Post Almanac, for 1898, is on our table, containing some 600 pages, every page one of useful information for years hence, on politics, elections, tariffs, religious statistics, educational, and a hundred other subjects covering the entire globe. The most valuable Almanac that has yet reached our table—only 25 cents per copy. Get one.

It is announced that the German Government declines to yield to the demands of the United States made during the reciprocity negotiations for reduced duties on American animal products. Germany was the largest purchaser of American pork but since the Dingley tariff shuts out her goods Germany puts a tariff on our meats and the American farmer has lost his pork market and that affects his prices at home, causing pork to drop to 4½ cents.

The Reporter remembers a brief nursery sentence, "You kill my dog and I'll kill your cat."

President McKinley has just pardoned a bank cashier in St. Louis who was serving a sentence of five years for embezzlement. The New York World has shown that Mr. McKinley has pardoned on the average one of such embezzlers every three weeks since he assumed the Presidency; that is to say, he has already pardoned thirteen of them. If this program is to be continued embezzlers with political influence need have little fear of the avenging hand of justice. The President will be found equal to the entire Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania and the Governor thrown in.

The financial cloud that has fallen upon Wm. M. Singerly, is generally regretted and deservedly so. Mr. Singerly was one of Philadelphia's most useful and public spirited citizens. His large wealth was applied to further trade and business in many channels and thousands of persons felt its warming effects these many years.

He made good use of his means and was liberal to every worthy cause. He was a friend to his fellow men and in his, we hope temporary, misfortune he has the profoundest sympathy of all. His failure is no fault of his but solely owing to a drop in prices of paper, in the manufacture of which he was largely interested, from 10 to 2 cts. per pound.

He has turned over all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and every claim will be paid in full backed by many of the wealthy men of Philadelphia who know Mr. Singerly to be an honest man.

There are breakers ahead for the Republican party upon the Currency question. Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, says there is no chance for currency legislation at this session of congress, and that any attempt to force the Gage financial scheme upon congress would result in a split between the president and some of the Republican bimetallic members.

"A Democratic sweep next year and free silver irresistible in 1900," is the prediction of Representative "Silver Dick" Bland. "The gold standard is too narrow for this magnificent country."

Ex-Governor Hauser, of Montana, reports that Senators Carter, Wolcott, Shoup, Wilson, Hansbrough and Chandler are ready to revolt against the Administration, and will fight Secretary Gage's plan of currency reform, which he describes as a "gold standard scheme."

At the Republican caucus in Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday evening, the Hanna faction fell short. The anti-Hanna Republicans, to the number of 9 did not attend the caucus and joined the Democrats on Monday and organized both houses of the legislature.

This defeat is not only a rebuke for boss Hanna, but also a slap at McKinley. Gov. Bushnell, Senator Foraker, Charles L. Kurtz, and other leading Ohio Republicans are opposing Hanna. The election of a Senator will come off in about a week, and Hanna's defeat seems sure.

The Republicans of Ohio are having a big fight among themselves and the split is wide. Great excitement exists over the state on account of this Republican fight.

Nine anti-Hanna members of the assembly were kept in a room several days under guard, to prevent the boss tampering with them by means of his bar'l.

The Johnstown Democrat was recently taken to account by the York Dispatch on the tariff question but the latter went away with its tail between its legs very much like a sheep killing dog when caught in the act. The Dispatch in a loud voice said "we would like to know a single industry opened or a single instance of an advance in wages in this country, the result of the Wilson Bill." Whereupon the Democrat in a mild gentlemanly way replied "well here is the Cambria Iron Co. of this city. It cut wages three times during the McKinley tariff. After the Wilson bill went into effect however it advanced wages and kept them up until after the election of Major McKinley, when there was another slash that went to the very bone, common labor being reduced to 99 cents a day and skilled workmen receiving cuts that in some reported instances exceeded 50 per cent." This is a fair illustration of the operations of the tariff laws passed by the two parties.

The series of addresses on the life and work of St. Paul, now being delivered on Sunday evenings in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Lyman Abbott, are exciting not a little discussion. They are to be revised by Dr. Abbott, and to be printed in full in The Outlook. The first of the series appears in The Outlook dated January 1, which is the January Magazine Number. The other addresses will be printed in successive numbers of The Outlook. [$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 13 Astor Place, New York.]

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed free of charge, to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale only by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Dec. 29	29	16	cloudy.
" 30	40	28	cloudy.
" 31	38	31	cloudy.
Jan. 1	38	15	clear.
" 2	27	5	clear.
" 3	26	13	clear.
" 4	25	12	clear.
" 5	35	22	clear.

On 31 Dec. 14½ inches of snow. The total rainfall during December was 2.29 inches, and the total snowfall 19 inches. Total precipitation, rain and melted snow, 4.19 inches in December.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 18.—William Farner, near Potters Mills, horses, cows, hogs, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auc't.

MARCH 17.—J. F. Heckman, two miles east of Spring Mills, live stock, farm implements, and household goods.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1898.

A GREAT PROGRAMME.

The Story of the Revolution by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, to run throughout the year. (For the first time all the modern art forces and resources will be brought to bear upon the Revolution. Howard Pyle and a corps of artists are making over 100 paintings and drawings expressly for this great work.)

Captain A. T. Mahan's "The American Navy in the Revolution," to be illustrated by Carlton T. Chapman, the marine artist; Harry Fenn, and others.

Thomas Nelson Page's First Long Novel, "Red Rock—A Chronicle of Reconstruction." Mr. Page has devoted four years to the story, and he considers it his best work. (Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst.)

Rudyard Kipling, Richard Harding Davis, Joel Chandler Harris, George W. Cable, and others, are under engagement to contribute stories during 1898.

Robert Grant's "Search-Light Letters"—replies to various letters that came in consequence of his "Reflections of a Married Man" and "The Opinions of a Philosopher."

"The Workers" in a new field—Walter A. Wyckoff, the college man who became a laborer, will tell about His experience with sweat shop laborers and anarchists in Chicago. (Illustrated from life by W. R. Leigh.)

The Theatre, The Mine, etc., will be treated in "The Conduct of Great Business" series (as were "The Wheat Farm," "The Newspaper," etc., in '97,) with numerous illustrations.

Life at Girls' Colleges—like the articles on "Undergraduate Life at Harvard, Princeton and Yale," and as richly illustrated.

Political Reminiscences by Senator Hoar, who has been in public life for forty-five years.

C. D. Gibson will contribute two serial sets of drawings during '98. "A New York Day," and "The Seven Ages of American Woman."

The full prospectus for '98 in small book form (24 pages,) printed in two colors, with numerous illustrations (cover and decorations by Maxfield Parish,) will be sent upon application, postage paid.

PRICE $3.00 A YEAR, 25 CENTS A NUMBER.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK.

Shoe Store.

A sole supported by facts, substantiated by deeds and backed by real palpaple value, such as our method of purchasing stock and sharing with our patrons the advantage accruing from such purchase, alone make possible our

WONDERFUL LOW PRICES.

I can only do so by buying direct from factories, such as Dayton, Freed Bro., Orwigsburg, Lycoming, etc. I have a

Special Line for the Holiday Trade.

My line is complete in all the latest styles for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Misses and Children in Leather and Rubber Goods.

Chas. A. Krape,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING IN THE UNITED STATES.—A book of two hundred pages, containing a catalogue of about six thousand newspapers, being all that are credited by the American Newspaper Directory (December edition for 1897) with having regular issues of 1,000 copies or more. Also separate State maps of each and every State of the American Union, naming those towns only in which there are issued newspapers having more than 1,000 circulation. This book (issued December 15, 1897) will be sent, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of one dollar. Address The Geo. P. Rowell Advertising Co., 10 Spruce St., New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Anna Williman, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. RISHELL,
dec23 6t Administrator, Farmers Mills, Pa.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Peter Breon, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. P. W. BREON,
dec23 6t Administrator, Centre Hall, Pa.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company, of Centre County, Pa.—The Annual Meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of Wm. H. Runkle, Jr., at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 10th, 1898, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.
FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING

To our Customers and Friends.

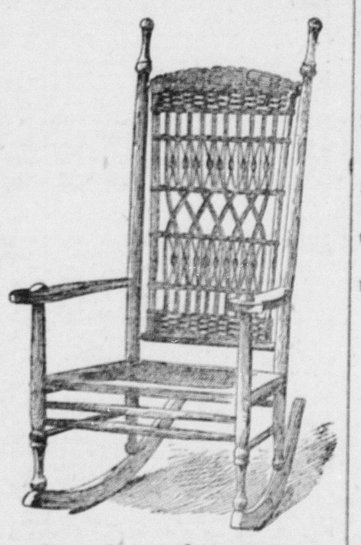
The Best Goods and Lowest Prices are what Count.

We believe what we say, that it will be to your interest to call and see our goods before buying elsewhere.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
SPRING MILLS, - PA.

THIS LARGE ROCKER



Only $1.90!

All other Furniture you will find at a bargain.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

THE Star Store.

G. O. Benner, Prop.

Our terms—Cash before delivery.

Is it any wonder that The Star is always full of customers? The men talk all day and the women talk all night. They come through snow and rain. They follow the crowd and land at The Star every time. You are aware that Santa Claus is with us and is greeting all with his usual cordial welcome.

Holiday goods are all in, the biggest display in town and everything at prices to suit all.

New goods arriving every day. Many things in today and gone tomorrow. Come and see.

Boys and girls don't forget if you are not over 12 years of age, and come to The Star, between 9 and 10 o'clock Christmas morning, Santa Claus will make each of you a present.

We wish all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

THE STAR.

THE NEW YORK WORLD

Thrice-a-Week Edition.

18 Pages a Week.

156 Pages a year for $1.00.

Published Every Alternate Day Except Sunday.

The Thrice-a-Week Edition of THE NEW YORK WORLD is first among all "weekly" papers in size, frequency of publication, and the freshness, accuracy and variety of its contents. It has all the merits of a great $6 daily at the price of a dollar weekly. Its political news is prompt, complete, accurate and impartial as all its readers will testify. It is against the monopolies and for the people.

It prints the news of all the world, having special correspondence from all important news points on the globe. It has brilliant illustrations, stories by great authors, a capital humor page, complete markets, departments for the household and women's work and other special departments of unusual interest.

We offer this unequaled newspaper and the *Centre Reporter* together one year for..... $2.00
The regular subscription price of the two papers is..... $2.50

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

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1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
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7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
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9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
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WANTED AGENTS

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN. If you are willing to work, we can give you employment with GOOD PAY, and you can work all or part time, at home or traveling. The work is LIGHT AND EASY. WRITE AT ONCE for terms, etc., to

THE BAWKS NURSERY COMPANY,
sep194m Rochester, N. Y.

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If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from $50 to $100 monthly clear above expenses by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from $200 to $500 yearly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you have ever made before in your life.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 20, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.40 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.05 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.04 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.31 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.50 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m., week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester.

10.05 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m (Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	10 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	9 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	9 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	9 31	4 16
2 22	6 57	Glen Iron	9 22	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 12	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Ha l	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.25 a. m., 9.30 a. m. 3.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.50a. m, 10.05 a m. 5.07 5.58 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 54
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 44
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 25
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's St'n	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 22	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 02	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 15
10 05	9 55		Arr. Wm'PORT Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lve Wm'PORT Arr.		2 40	*5 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35	*1 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		†4 50	
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m.		Arr. Lve.		a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. $6.00 p. m. Sunday. †10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Sup't.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

35 ACRES

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Moses Clark, of Potters bank, favored the Reporter with a call.

——Mrs. James Durst, of near this place, visited friends at Williamsport last week.

——Cleven Dinges and wife, of Williamsport, spent several days with his mother.

——Mrs. Ed. Nerhood spent last week visiting at the home of her parents, at Glen Iron.

——J. A. Aikens and family, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with friends in Centre Hall.

——Miss Violette Wolf, spent several days at the home of her uncle, Wm. Wolf, at this place.

——Miss Ida Rhoads, who is attending school at New Berlin, is home on her holiday vacation.

——Mrs. Erdman, wife of Rev. Erdman, and children, have gone to Shamokin on an extended visit.

——Mrs. John Conley and Miss Annie Shoop were visiting among friends in Scranton during the holidays.

——Miss Romie Van Pelt, attending Wilson College, at Chambersburg, is home on her holiday vacation.

——Mrs. John Huff, of Lamar, Clinton county, spent the holidays with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Crawford.

——John D. Meyer returned on Saturday to resume his teaching at Alexandria, Pa., after a ten days' vacation.

——Witmer Smith has returned to the home of his parents after an absence of several weeks in Williamsport.

——Mrs. Belle Ward, of Bellefonte, spent several days last week with her mother Mrs. Stiver, on Church street.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell, of Linden Hall, spent Saturday with her aged mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street.

——Uncle Jacob Wagner, from near Tusseyville, being in town the other day, didn't forget to favor us with a call.

——Undertaker John Krumbine has been confined to the house for the past week with a severe attack of pneumonia.

——Prof. George B. Snyder, principal of our schools, spent the holiday vacation with his parents at State College.

——Israel Harter, of Canal Fulton, Ohio, has been visiting among relatives in the valley for the last two weeks.

——Isaac Smith, who is employed in L. W. Cook's big department store, at Altoona, spent Christmas with his family here.

——R. B. Spangler and wife, of Hastings, spent Christmas with his parents here. They returned again Monday following.

——Wm. Goodhart, one of Gregg township's best citizens, favored our sanctum with a call and put his label a year ahead.

——Prof. C. R. Neff, principal of the Mifflinburg schools, spent the holiday vacation with his brother Charley, east of Centre Hall.

——A. B. Lee, of Colyer, gave our sanctum a call, and reports roads somewhat blocked by snowdrifts over there. His label is now marked '98.

——Peter Smith, of Centre Hill, gave us a shake of his paw, the other day and then had his label set into '98. He reports health good over that way.

——Mrs. Rose Lyons, Mrs. C. M. Bower, and Rev. Bickle, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Shook, of Williamsport, spent Tuesday at the home of D. J. Meyer.

——Mrs. W. W. Rishel, of Tamaqua, Pa. and Miss Ida Condo, of Spring Mills, were guests at the home of Mrs. Rishel's brother, Edwin Rhul, on Tuesday.

——Simon Dinges, who is connected in the insurance business with his brother Cleve, in Williamsport, came home to spend Christmas with his mother.

——Prof. James Gregg and wife returned to Milesburg, where James will resume his duties as principal of the schools. They spent the school vacation at the home of Porter Odenkirk.

——Prof. Bitner of the Millersville State Normal, while on a visit to his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray, gave us a call and left enough of jingling silver to move his label into '99.

——John Keller, son of J. A. Keller, returned to Lancaster Monday to resume his studies in the senior class of F. and M. College. John spent part of the holiday vacation taking in some of the sights in Washington.

——Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Murray, of Lansdowne, Pa., arrived here last Wednesday on a visit of several days to his parents. They returned again Monday, being compelled to curtail the visit owing to the press of his legal practice in Philadelphia.

——Sumner V. Hosterman returned on Monday morning to Lancaster to resume his studies at College. This is "Host's" last year and he will graduate in June next. It is his purpose to read law in the offices of prominent Lancaster attorneys after finishing his collegiate course.

——Jacob Slack arrived here a few days before Christmas on a visit to his brother Charles Slack and other friends in the valley. He has been located at Williamsville, Ill., for several years, being in the employ of a railroad company. He is off on a three weeks' vacation.

——John L. Runkle, one of our esteemed friends of near Tusseyville, favored our sanctum with a call and put his label in the honored ranks of '99. John L. informs us he makes it a rule to square up with all at the end of each year and owe no man, which affords him the best of satisfaction. If only everybody would adopt the same rule.

——Wm. F. Osman arrived here last week from Grant City, Mo., to attend the funeral of his father, whose sudden death is chronicled in another column. Will has been a westerner for many years, and has become quite a prominent man and politician. He has served several years as Prothonotary and has been doing very well in that country. He still has many fond recollections of his boyhood days, and the place of his birth and early years has not lost any of its attractions. His stay here will be brief.

——E. M. Huyett, of Wernersville, is seen quite frequently hereabouts. He has recovered his good health again and is starting operations on the large lumber tract in Fleisher's gap, across in the Seven mountains. Mr. Huyett will remove to Centre Hall in the spring so that he can give his personal attention to the lumber operations. His residence down street will be remodeled and many improvements made upon it before the family removes here.

CENTRE HILL.

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Correspondent.

G. M. Goodhart made a business trip to Bellefonte Monday.

Lloyd Smith, one of our young sports, was to Milroy Monday.

Oscar Krape is rejoicing over the arrival of a young heir.

Miss Lyde Smith spent Sunday with friends at Potters Mills.

Rufus T. Strohm returned to College after several weeks' visit with his parents, at this place.

Ed. Meyer and brother have their lime stack finished, and set the match to it the other day.

Miss Lola W. Strohm spent a day in Centre Hall last week, the guest of Miss Virna Geiss.

John Beaver, the blacksmith of this place, is putting up a couple fine sleds for sale; call and see them.

Mrs. J. B. Strohm and niece, Miss Ada Goodhart, spent Tuesday with friends in Sprucetown.

Irvin Stover departed for Niagara Falls Tuesday morning, after a few weeks' visit with his parents.

A pleasant young gentleman from Linden Hall, is frequently seen in our town; beware, he has the cholera, (collar-on.)

Miss Vera Beaver was agreeably surprised Monday evening after returning from church, by a young caller. (Colyer.)

Miss Kate Burkholder returned home Monday, after a visit of several weeks with friends in Pleasant Gap and Linden Hall.

FARMERS MILLS.

A Letter Giving the News as Seen by Our Scribe.

Jacob Dunlap, of Kingston, Ill., is at present visiting his many friends in and around our community.

Farmers are taking advantage of the snow, and are busy hauling the products of the farm to market.

William Armbrust, of Kingston, Ill., arrived last week, and expects to spend a month or so under the parental roof.

Robert Homan, after spending about two weeks' vacation with his parents, returned to his College duties again on Tuesday, at New Berlin.

Miss Rosa Armbrust, of Williamsport, and her sister Katie, of Bellefonte, arrived home on Monday, and expect to remain at home for a short time.

E. H. Auman, our enterprising and obliging miller, is at present having lots of work in the mill. The farmers will, beyond a doubt, be sorry to see him leave in the spring.

Grand-mother Long, of Penns Cave, who has almost reached the hundreth year mark, has been in a very feeble condition for some time, and is gradually growing weaker.

LINDEN HALL.

A Breezy Letter by Our Correspondent in the Neighboring Town.

Harry Frantz, of Pingrove Mills, was calling on some of his friends in town and vicinity.

Miss Elizabeth Davis was called to the bedside of her brother, at Hollidaysburg, who is very ill.

Everybody is taking advantage of the splendid sleighing; sleigh bells are jingling merrily everywhere.

Miss Jennie Dunkle, of Centre Hall, was the guest of her friend, Miss Jennie Weibley, a few days last week.

Miss Valerie Gettig left for Altoona last week, where she expects to visit among friends for a month or more.

J. H. Ross, one of our enterprising merchants, is housed up with neuralgia, we hope for him a speedy relief from his suffering.

W. E. Gettig, wife and daughter Phoebe, of Altoona, spent their Christmas holidays with Mr. Gettig's mother at this place.

Misses Helen and Margaret Rudy, two bright young ladies of State College, visited among their friends in town over Sunday.

The new U. Ev. church is at a standstill at present, owing to the breaking of the planing mill at Centre Hall, they do not have sufficient lumber to finish it.

Miss Edith Burris, of Axeman, is staying with her grandparents at this place; she is a very bright and intelligent young lady, and is making many friends here.

Jonathan Tressler and family, and Samuel Ripka and wife, of this place, attended the funeral of their grandmother, Mrs. Weaver, at Aaronsburg, on Friday last.

Mrs. Burris, who was run over by a cow some time ago had so far recovered that she was able to walk with the aid of crutches, but on Sunday she was compelled to take her bed again, suffering with cramp; we deeply sympathize with her in her affliction.

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WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's Office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, A. D., 1898.

1. First and final account of Michael Evert, administrator of etc., of Elizabeth Evert, late of of Penn township, deceased.
2. First and final account of P. W. Burket, administrator cum testamento annexo of etc., of Hannah Glenn, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
3. Fifth and final account of Reuben Grimm, guardian of Elizabeth Evert, minor child of Elizabeth Evert, late of Penn township, deceased.
4. First and final account of S. K. Emerick, administrator of etc., of Jacob Hoover, late of Union township, deceased.
5. First and partial account of Thomas B. Mota, administrator of etc., of Noah Weaver, late of Haines township, deceased.
6. First and final account of R. C. Gilliland, administrator of etc., of Mathias Kech, late of Burnside township, deceased.
7. First and final account of Alexander McCoy and Wm. M. Allison, executors of etc., of John M. McCoy, late of Potter township, deceased.
8. The second account of Isaac Thomas, trustee under the residuary clause of the last will and testament of Wm. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased.
9. The account of George W. Jackson, surviving trustee, under the last will and testament of Thomas R. Reynolds, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased, as filed by George L. Jackson and George T. Brew, administrators of etc., of George W. Jackson, deceased.
10. The account of Anna Van Pelt, administratrix of etc., of H. D. Van Pelt, late of Centre Hall borough, deceased.
11. The second and final account of James S. Martin, executor of etc., of Andrew Martin, late of Marion township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of Clement Dale, administrator of etc., of Sue N. Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased.
13. The account of James Duck and Lydia Duck, administrators of etc., of Oscar Duck, late of Gregg township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of Henry Walkey, trustee of the estate of Barbara Walkey, late of Walker township, deceased, and the second and final account of Henry Walkey, administrator of etc., of Samuel Walkey, late of Walker township, deceased.
15. First and final account of Elijah Burd, administrator of etc., of William R. Burd, late of Haines township, deceased.

G. W. RUMBARGER,
Bellefonte, Dec. 22, 1897. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th. Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 20th day of December, 1897, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Jan. the 24th day of January, 1898 and to continue 2 weeks Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 21st day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, 1897, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of B. Poulson Company, Centre Hall, manufacturers of handles, was dissolved December 13th, 1897, by mutual consent, Mr. William Colyer having retired from the above firm. The books of the firm are in the hands of B. Poulson, with whom all accounts of the firm should be settled. The business of the firm will continue in the name of B. Poulson, while Mr. Colyer will conduct the sawing department.

WM. COLYER.
dec16-3t B. POULSON.

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY AT PRIvate sale.—The undersigned offers at private sale, the farm situated in Potter Township, one mile west of Old Fort, on the Earleystown road, within 1¼ miles of the Railroad station, convenient to school, church and postoffice, known as the Mrs. Orlady farm, containing 150 acres, more or less. This farm is in good state of cultivation. Large Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Two large cisterns, one at house and one at barn, also well of limestone water near the buildings. Good young orchard, just coming into bearing. Terms favorable to buyer. Inquire of GEO. M. BOAL, Agent.
Centre Hall.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County ss:

I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1897, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sallie Wolf deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of January, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1897.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER,
C. O. C.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 1, '97. W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa.

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Styles.
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At
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Try it.

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These reminiscences contain more unpublished war history than any other book except the Government publications. Mr. Dana was intimately associated with Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, and the other great men of the Civil War. He had the confidence of the President and his great War Secretary, and he was sent many *private missions* to make important investigations in the army. Lincoln called him "*The Eyes of the Government at the Front.*" Everywhere through the memoirs are bits of *Secret History* and *Fresh Recollections of Great Men.* These Reminiscences will be illustrated with many *Rare* and *Unpublished War Photographs* from the Government collection, which now contains over 8,000 negatives of almost priceless value.

RUDYARD KIPLING STORIES & POEMS

The Christmas McCLURE'S contained a complete *Short Story* by Rudyard Kipling entitled "THE TOMB OF HIS ANCESTORS," the tale of a clouded Tiger, an officer in the Indian army, and a rebellious tribe. We have in hand also a *New Ballad*, a powerful, grim, moving song of War Ships. It will be superbly illustrated. Mr. Kipling will be a frequent contributor.

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ZENDA NOVEL

"*Rupert of Hentzau*," the sequel to "*The Prisoner of Zenda.*" In splendid invention, in characters, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that Anthony Hope has ever written.

SHORT STORIES BY GREAT AUTHORS

Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr, William Allen White, Ian Maclaren, Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane, and many others, the best story writers in the world, will contribute to McCLURE'S during the coming year.

EDISON'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

Edison's Wonderful Invention. The result of eight years' constant labor. Mountains ground to dust and the iron ore extracted by magnetism. *The Fastest Ship.* An article by the inventor and constructor of "Turbinia," a vessel that can make the speed of an express train. *Making a Great Telescope,* by the most competent authority living. *Lord Kelvin,* a character sketch and substance of a conversation with this eminent scientist on unsolved problems of science.

THE RAILROAD MAN'S LIFE

Drawn from fifteen years' personal experience as brakeman, fireman and engineer, by *Herbert H. Hamblin.* It is a narrative of *work, adventure, hazards, accidents and escapes,* and is as vivid and dramatic as a piece of fiction.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE

The account of this terrible fight written down by Hamlin Garland as it came from the lips of *Two Moons,* an old Indian Chief who was a participant in it.

NEW YORK IN 1950

Its houses, streets, means of travel, water supply, safeguards of life and health, sports and pleasures—the conditions of life of the perfected city of the next century, by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department of New York.

MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain contributes an article in his old manner, describing his voyage from *India to South Africa.* The illustrations are by *A. B. Frost* and *Peter Newell,* and are as droll and humorous as the article itself.

ADVENTURE

Andrée: His Balloon and his Expedition, from materials furnished by the brother of Mr. Strinberg, Andrée's companion. *Sven Hedin in Unexplored Asia,* a story of remarkable adventure and endurance. *Lander in Thibet.* His own story. He was captured, tortured and finally escaped to India. *Jackson in the Far North.* The famous explorer writes of the years he lived in regions far north of the boundaries of human habitation.

NANSEN

The great Arctic explorer has written an article on the possibilities of reaching the North Pole; on the methods that the next expedition should adopt, and the important scientific knowledge to be gained by an expedition; concerning the climate, the ocean currents, depths and temperature of the water, etc. This knowledge will be of the greatest value to science.

ILLUSTRATIONS

The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McCLURE'S MAGAZINE. *A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Linson, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Brennan,* and others.

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The November Number will be given free with new subscriptions. This number contains the opening chapters of Dana's Reminiscences, Mark Twain's Voyage from India to South Africa, the account of Edison's great invention, and a mass of interesting matter and illustrations.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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EXPENSIVE BEETLES.

Kansas Once Inhabited by a Breed of Insects Now Extinct.

Fifty dollars seems an extravagant price to pay for one beetle. Yet Kansas was once inhabited by such insects, and they sold readily for that much and sometimes for more.

AN EXPENSIVE BUG.

Twenty-one years ago two young scientists, Prof. S. W. Williston and Dr. H. A. Brous, while exploring the branches of the Smoky Hill River for fossil remains, came across the rarest of beetles, the amblichila, belonging to the family of voracious tiger beetles, the highest type of these insects.

During the remaining days spent in the field the two naturalists studied the insects' habits closely. They learned that this species was even more ferocious in its nature than other members of the tiger beetle family. The larvae dig holes about a foot deep. Climbing by two sharp sickel-shaped mandibles to the top of the burrow, with jaws open, level with the ground, they wait for any unwary prey that attempts to cross the opening. They are not only carnivorous but combative. If a stick or straw be thrust into the hole the angry grub will fasten on it with a tenacious grip, and will be dragged from its hole rather than give up its supposed enemy.

A man may wake his first baby just to see it laugh, but he never disturbs the peaceful slumbers of the second one.

Rheumatism
Is permanently cured
By Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which neutralizes the
Lactic acid in the blood.

Thousands who were
Sufferers write that they
Have felt no symptoms
Of Rheumatism since
Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Coasting" on the Bible.

A friend of the Listener has seen a funny sight down in Maine. At a place there, which needn't be named, there lives a small boy named Jonathan Longfellow, who is a third or fourth cousin of the poet; and he is a great boy, too. One day this friend of the Listener was driving past Jonathan's house, and saw the boy engaged at a little distance in sliding downhill, on a slippery crust on something that was not a sled. What could it be? Evidently the scrutiny of the passerby was observed by the boy, for he stopped his coasting and called out amiably: "I'm sliding downhill on the Bible!" And it was the fact, too. He had got the smooth, leather-bound family Bible, containing the generations of all the Longfellows, and was coasting on it with magnificent success.—Boston Transcript.

Onomatopœia.

A wag who, for a consideration, helped the Cincinnati police court to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, got off a good thing.

His honor asked an officer who the prisoner was.

"A Russian, your honor."

"His name?"

"I can't pronounce it, your honor."

"Spell it, then."

"V-e-z-o-z-i-z-a-z-e-z-s-h-s-h-z-z-i."

"What is he charged with?"

Then Carl Nippert, the wag, jumped up and said, "Soda water, your honor, I should say, by his name."

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
It has made miles and miles of hair grow on millions and millions of heads.
Not a single gray hair.
No dandruff.

APPRECIATIVE "THANK YOU."

It Is the Smallest Courtesies That Make Life Worth Living.

"On every hand one hears of the neglect to say 'thank you,'" writes Edward W. Bok on "The Saying of 'Thank You,'" in the Ladies' Home Journal. "I wonder sometimes if some people really know how little of what comes to them is their due and right, and how much of what comes to them is by favor and courtesy. The vast majority of things which come to us, come by pure favor, by courtesy. And we should recognize this. No act of kindness, however slight, should go unnoticed. A 'thank you' is a simple thing to say; it requires but a few moments to write it, but it often means much; it means everything sometimes to the person receiving it. It means a renewed faith in human nature in some cases. A word of thanks is never lost, never wasted. If it sometimes seems to be lost upon the person to whom it is directed, its expression has not been lost upon some one else who has heard it. It is certainly not lost upon ourselves. The most of us are quick enough to thank some one who does us great service. But the small courtesy, just as great as the large service in reality, we overlook. It doesn't seem worth while to give thanks for small things. And yet what would we be to-day, and where would some of us be but for the small courtesies of life? They are what make life worth living.

"* * * It is all very well to have the last Thursday of each November set apart as a day of Thanksgiving. But it would be far better if a great many of us carried the spirit of the day into all the other days. Perhaps, if we did so we might have more mercies to be thankful for on Thanksgiving day. * * * Do not let the spirit of thanks stop with nightfall on Thanksgiving day.

The Jack Rabbit.

Kansas dealers in hides have at length awakened to the fact that jack rabbit hides, known in commerce as American hare pelts, are in great demand in the Eastern market, and notices similar to the following are appearing in many papers throughout the State:

"We will buy nicely handled cased jack rabbit skins at 3 cents each; opened or damaged, half price; culls and pieces 3 cents a pound; cottontails at 5½ cents a pound. Must be perfectly dry and free of meat."

The skins of the jack rabbits are used for making hats. The best quality of hats, says the New York Times, are made from fur, and the fur has heretofore been obtained from Australia, where the rabbits are successfully disputing the possession of the country with the human inhabitants.

To cement leather to iron, cut the leather roughly to shape, allowing about one inch per foot in the width of the pulley. Then soak the leather in water until it is wet through. Now stretch it well in the direction of the circumference of the pulley and cut it to exact shape and length. It should next be sewn up butt to butt with a shoemaker's awl and thread, and the leather, having been stretched in the direction of the circumference only, will, as it gets dry, have a tendency to resume its former shape, thereby shortening in circumference and "clip" to the pulley.

A JOYFUL MOTHER OF CHILDREN.

Mrs. Pinkham Declares that in the Light of Modern Science no Woman Need Despair.

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood.

Care and tonic treatment of the female organs relieve more cases of supposed incurable barrenness than any other known method. This is why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has effected so many cures; its tonic properties are directed especially to the nerves which supply the uterine system. Among other causes for sterility or barrenness are displacements of the womb. These displacements are caused by lack of strength in the ligaments supporting the womb and the ovaries; restore these, and the difficulty ceases. Here, again, the Vegetable Compound works wonders. See Mrs. Lytle's letter, which follows in this column. Go to the root of the matter, restore the strength of the nerves and the tone of the parts, and nature will do the rest. Nature has no better ally than this Compound, made of her own healing and restoring herbs.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. The woman whose letter is here published certainly thinks so:

"I am more than proud of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhœa and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been to Belvin Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had. It has stopped my pains and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."—Mrs. Lucy Lytle, 355 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Dry Bran for Fowls---Keeping Milk from Odors---Experience With Thoroughbred Fowls---Dry Land Grasses---Etc., Etc.

DRY BRAN FOR FOWLS.

It is quite a common practice to moisten wheat bran fed to fowls so that they can swallow it faster. Yet this is just what is not wanted. If bran is fed dry and spread out very thin the fowls will pick a long time before they get a full mouthful. Part of the ration of fowls should always be whole grain, so as to give something for the stomach to work on.

KEEPING MILK FROM ODORS.

One reason why at this season much poor butter is made is because the milk is set in some room adjoining the kitchen, where it is subjected to all the odors of the kitchen stove used in cooking meats and vegetables. These odors, with the heat from the stove, are absorbed by the milk, and as the cream has to be warmed so as to ripen, the germs thus admitted have the best possible chance to increase.

EXPERIENCE WITH THOROUGHBRED FOWLS.

Every farmer keeps fowls of some sort and after the first cost of buying the thoroughbreds, it takes no more to keep them than the common fowls, while they certainly bring in greater returns, the laying breeds in eggs and the market fowls in flesh, writes Mary S. Stelson, of Iowa. Possibly all the good returns do not come from pure blood alone, but some of the extra care bestowed upon them. It is natural for one to take pride in and care better for fine stock of any kind than for scrubs. Although I have raised chickens for six years, this is only my second year in the breeding of thoroughbreds, but I am convinced that there is money in it.

Like most women, I am naturally cautious in making a business venture. So my start was in a small way. With a few dollars I bought a dozen small-combed White Leghorn chicks four weeks old. I lost but two of them, the others growing into fine beauties, five pullets and five cockerels. I sold two of the cockerels the next spring for a good price. The pullets began laying early. I kept them yarded and sold enough eggs from them, together with the money from the cockerels, to get back while I invested the summer before.—New England Homestead.

GROWING SQUABS FOR MARKET.

When well cared for and warmly housed doves will breed three and sometimes four nests of squabs a year. The young birds are taken away when about half-grown, and they make a tender, toothsome and rather high-priced morsel for the epicure. The caring for doves is best done away from cities and large villages, for if allowed free range as they generally should be, the birds are very destructive to peas and other vegetables in market gardens. By fitting up dove cotes in the loft of a barn many dozens of squabs can be produced in a year, which, when sent to market, will bring more money with much less labor and cost than most of the products of the farm. It is a job which boys and girls on the farm can undertake, first obtaining a few birds, and increasing the number until they have all their houses will accommodate or that they care to provide feed for. The feeding will be principally needed while the young squabs are growing. They should be fat to bring the best prices, and will be so if food is nearby for the old birds to use in feeding their young. —Boston Cultivator.

DRY LAND GRASSES.

Prof. E. J. Wickson, of California, writes: "There are unquestionably some lands so dry that it is hopeless to expect to find a grass that will yield pasture all the year without irrigation. There are shrubby plants that will give continual browsing, but not grasses or clovers. At the same time, California experience has shown that there are some grasses that will resist drouth much better than others and maintain life in the root and start up quickly with the first rains. The best of these are orchard grass, Australian rye grass, Hungarian brome grass and tall oat grass. They do best on dry lands near the coast, where they have of course more moisture in the air to assist their growth. Some interior arid lands must have irrigation or else depend upon winter growths of annuals.

Of the Italian, English and Australian rye grasses, the last is best for California. It is a variety of the English species which comes to us after acclimation in Australia and its experience in that part of the world makes it better fitted for another dry country like the arid belt. It has been very largely used and approved in this State for the last twenty years. It may be worthy of trial on the dry lands that are so common in much of the eastern and southern States.

VALUE OF MANURE.

Manure, like anything of worth, requires some care, and neglect here can not be made good by care in the choice of seed or in the management of the soil. There is one point of exceeding importance in the care of manure, that is to keep it from wasting. After an article of good quality has been secured, it surely is worth caring for. Now, in traveling over our State how rarely do we see care bestowed upon the protection of manure and how often is it evident that never a thought was given to saving this important element of good crops from waste? Frequently the barnyard is an incline, more or less steep, draining into a ditch; or there is a hilly field near the barn, where many hundreds of bushels of corn are fed, year after year, and the manure is washed away to the streams. What wicked wastefulness! And these things happen on farms owned by intelligent men, whose counsel is often sought in important matters. Economy in the care of manure is the rare exception, careless waste is the rule. The manure of many distilleries, where large numbers of cattle are fattened, is often flushed into the streams, that being the cheapest way of cleaning the stables. I have never seen farmers do just the same, but many are doing nearly as bad.

Manure would be of no value if it were not soluble. The plant is incapable of appropriating the fertilizing constituents, except when they are in the liquid form, just as our stomachs must turn our food into blood in order to nourish us. Plants assimilate fluid manures alone. But those ingredients which the rain sets free in the field it also washes out and sets free in the barn yard, and once leached out before the manure is carted into the field, there is little left for the rain to leach and the plant to absorb. Just as little as you can press cider from the pumice can the forces of nature make food for plants from manure that has been washed out by the year's rains. It is suggested that manure be either taken directly to the fields, or, where that is impracticable, put it in a heap; make your heap high and have it come over the least surface possible, then there is little danger from leaching. Manure that has been lightly spread and exposed to a year's rain and frost has lost more than one-half of its value. It requires the same labor to handle an almost worthless manure as to handle that which is rich in plant food.—Epitomist.

LET THE TEAM WALK.

Roland Smith, in the Farm Journal, says that one of his employers kept three large teams, and always gave orders to trot them whenever a level or the load permitted. One time, being laid up by sickness, the employer promised to give a suit of clothes, when he got well, to the driver who kept his team in the best order. Smith, who believed in walking large horses, resolved to win the suit. It was six weeks before the boss was around. The first day of walking, the horses having been trotted so much, were not very ambitious, and their trip was not completed till long after the other boys were through and their teams put out. The next night Smith finished his rounds earlier. In ten days the team would do as much in a day on a walk as either of the other two, which were jogged at every opportunity, and began to gain wonderfully in flesh and appearance. The same quantity of grain was given as before, but he thinks he rubbed them a little more—he could not help it, they were so handsome. He also frequently allowed them after working to roll in the loam of a freshly ploughed field or garden, which they greatly enjoyed. Then they were cleaned—first with a broom, and then with a rice-root brush, followed by a big cloth—rarely or never with a curry-comb. When the employer was able to visit the stables he did not know Smith's team—could scarcely tell it belonged to him. After having all the horses hooked up to wagons and seeing this team walk away from the others, he gave orders to all to "walk your horses," and took "Rollie" to a first-class place and told him to pick out the best suit in the store, for the lesson learned was worth it.

FEWER ACRES AND SMALLER DEBTS.

The following by W. L. Camp in the Prairie Farmer hits one of our agricultural drawbacks so squarely that it is of interest to all growers. It is also more than probable that many gardeners are "scratching over" more ground than they can attend to properly—raising second-rate produce for a fourth-rate price—don't do it; there is no money in it, and you are at the same time glutting and destroying the market both for yourself and for others. Mr. Camp says:

I am an advocate of small farms. I lose my patience when I see farmers grasping after more land, skimming over a half section, raising half a crop of grain and a whole crop of weeds. In many cases a large farm is a curse to the family. It takes all a man can rake together to pay interest, taxes and extra running expenses. Just stop and think, friends, how happy and independent most farmers would be if they owned eighty acres, or even forty, with not a debt in the world, great or small; taxes paid the first day the books are opened; when they sell anything put the money in their pockets and use it as it is needed in their family to keep the wife above want, so she will never need anything she does not have on hand or the money to get it with. Families on a large farm are often more cramped for the conveniences and necessities of life than many who don't pretend to own any land. One of my friends here in the West owned 160 acres, with a mortgage on it. I tried my best to persuade him to sell eighty acres, which would have paid the mortgage and left him out of debt.

He asked me very coolly if I did not think he could look after his own business. This is about all I ever got for my counsel. Poor times and poor crops came on, and now he is renting the same farm, and without an acre of land to his name, or anything else. I believe a man and his family would be far happier on a small farm, even if he was able to own a whole section, and still be clear of debt. We ought to find some rest before we are dead. My younger days were spent in Vermont among small farmers. The smaller the farm the more independent and well-to-do the farmer seemed to be. From ten to twenty-five acres of tillage besides the pasture was thought to be a good farm. We kept cows, sheep and hens and a few hogs. Many of these small farmers became wealthy. My uncle commenced with nothing on the roughest kind of a farm. He died at 78 years of age, and left $70,000 to his children without a single debt. I believe it to be supreme folly for any farmer to work and worry his life away on a big farm which is beyond his capacity to manage successfully; then die and leave a mortgage that will sink his family to poverty. I have a small farm and a little money—if I had a big one I should be dead broke.

He Now Regrets

J. H. Swift, of Paducah, Ky., told a good story on himself in the lobby of the Midland recently.

"Fifteen years ago, when I was but a seemingly incorrigible youth," said he "I chanced, while out hunting one day, to trespass upon the farm of one of our neighbors, whose acerbity of temper was known the country over, with the result that a severe chastising was given me. At that time my anger knew no bounds; still, discretion was not entirely overthrown, and a plan for revenge at last occurred to me. So one dark night, when all the elements seemed at war, with pockets well filled with Johnson grass seed, I sallied forth and here and there scattered them about his magnificent field.

"In a few years the scattered seeds had covered the field, with the result that it had to be abandoned for agricultural purposes, and eventually one of the finest farms in the old Blue Grass State was overrun with this pest. The years went rapidly by, and soon both my father and the old farmer were gathered to their reward, each leaving a single child. It was only last year that 'my chickens came home to roost,' so to speak, for I then led to the hymeneal altar the sole surviving heir to that Johnson grass field, in the person of the lovely daughter of my enemy of boyhood days.

"To-day," said he, sadly, "about all we have in the world in the way of realty is that magnificent waste of rapidly growing grass. Every time I look at that old farm I am forcibly reminded of the short-sightedness of human flesh in general and the fact that after all, a strict observance of the golden rule is by long odds the best policy. To-day I am spending every dollar I can possibly rake and scrape together in a seemingly vain endeavor to render serviceable my wife's inheritance."

Chinese Dog Farms.

In Manchuria and along the Mongolian borders of China there are thousands of farms on which nothing is raised but dogs of a breed peculiar to this region. Each proprietor keeps several hundreds of them. They are of a large size, and when eight months old are killed, usually in midwinter, for the sake of their skins. As a result of the severe climate they are covered almost from birth with a magnificent growth of fur. Hence they are much in demand among the northern Chinese as material for midwinter clothing.

They constitute the only wealth of this desolate country. In each family a certain number of dogskins are laid aside as the daughter's marriage portion. Yet they command no very high price, eight skins being required for a gown about two yards long, and worth $3 or $4. This would make the average value of each but little over 40 cents, from which must be deducted cost of sorting and dressing; also of manufacturing the garment. The hides find their first market at several main depots, whence they are taken to Moukden, Fou-Tocheou and other cities to be made up. Last year the estimated proceeds of this traffic at Newchang, a leading emporium, amounted to 1,000,000 francs, against 1,500,000 francs the year before.

Mapping the Skies.

Astronomers everywhere are interested in the prospective publication of the great map of the stars, now well under way—that is, a photographic chart of the whole heavens has now for some time been in process of construction by an association of observatories in some of the leading countries of the world. In this important work the plan pursued is that of mapping the skies in sections, one section being assigned to each observatory; 5,000 photographs will be taken at each of the observatories, or a total of 54,000, and for each hemisphere there will be 11,000 small maps, or 22,000 for the entire universe. The vast map composed of these small ones will show some 30,000,000 of stars, of which 2,000,000 will be catalogued and numbered, by which means any star down to the eleventh magnitude may be located at a glance. One object of this immense and splendid enterprise is to show just what aspect is presented in the heavens now, so that any changes in the future may be detected and measured—a method by which, it is expected, valuable data will be obtained.

A Quaint Swiss Custom.

A sensational custom prevails in Welsh, Tyrol. When a young maiden is to be married, immediately before stepping over the threshold of her old home, on her way to church, her mother solemnly gives her a new pocket-handkerchief. The bride wipes away her tears with it, and then puts it aside, never to be used so long as she lives. When she dies the loving hands of the next kin places the bridal handkerchief over the face of the dead and it is buried with her in the grave.

ABOUT CAMPHOR.

How the Odoriferous Drug is Obtained From the Trees.

Notwithstanding the comparatively narrow limits of its natural environment, the camphor tree grows well in cultivation under widely different conditions. It has become abundantly naturalized in Madagascar. It flourishes at Buenos Aires. It thrives in Egypt, in the Canary Islands, in southeastern France and in the San Joaquin Valley in California, where the summers are hot and dry. Large trees, at least 200 years old, are growing in the temple courts at Tokio, where they are subject to a winter of seventy to eighty nights of frost, with an occasional minimum temperature as low as 12 degrees to 16 degrees F. The conditions for really successful cultivation appear to be a minimum winter temperature not below 20 degrees F, fifty inches or more of rain during the warm growing season, and abundance of plant food, rich in nitrogen. In the native forests in Formosa, Fukien and Japan camphor is distilled almost exclusively from the wood of the trunks, roots and larger branches.

The work is performed by hand labor, and the methods employed seem rather crude. The camphor trees are felled, and the trunks, larger limbs and sometimes the roots are cut into chips, which are placed in a wooden tub about forty inches high and twenty inches in diameter at the base, tapering toward the top like an old-fashioned churn. The tub has a tight-fitting cover, which may be removed to put in the chips. A bamboo tube extends from near the top of the tub into the condenser. This consists of two wooden tubs of different sizes, the larger one right side up kept about two-thirds full of water from a continuous stream which runs out of a hole in one side. The smaller one is inverted with its edges below the water, forming an air-tight chamber.

This air chamber is kept cool by the water falling on the top and running down over the sides. The upper part of the air chamber is sometimes filled with clean rice straw, on which the camphor crystallizes, while the oil drips down and collects on the surface of the water. In some cases the camphor and oil are allowed to collect together on the surface of the water, and are afterwards separated by filtration through rice straw or by pressure. About twelve hours are required for distilling a tubful by this method. Then the chips are removed and dried for use in the furnace, and a new charge is put in. At the same time the camphor and oil are removed from the condenser. By this method twenty to forty pounds of chips are required for one pound of crude camphor.

Ambulance Dogs.

One may see any day circulating in the streets of the village of Lechensch, near Cologne, a regular battalion of dogs. Their master is training them for ambulance service in military movements.

Each animal carries upon its back a little saddle furnished with pockets containing all that is necessary for a first dressing of wounds, as well as a bottle of brandy.

The dogs are taught to recognize the wounded, and to stoop down to them in order to permit them, while awaiting the stretchers, to quench their thirst and alleviate their sufferings a little.

A large red cross is marked on the saddle, and leather straps serve to fasten around the neck of the animal a little lantern that is illuminated for night service.

The ambulance dogs have already figured at the German maneuvers last year, where their usefulness was appreciated; so, this year, their instructor has been engaged to train a whole pack. He has chosen Scotch dogs, of medium height, whose docility and intelligence in learning are said to be remarkable.

An Eel Skin Factory.

One of the strangest factories that ever existed, and what is more, pays handsomely for its existence, is situated in a quiet street in the neighborhood of London bridge. Here are prepared and manufactured various articles from the skin of the commonplace eel.

The skins are manipulated by numerous complicated processes until they resemble and would easily be taken for leather, although of a more gelatinous and pliable nature. This strange commodity is cut into long thin strips and plaited very closely together for whip lashes, and to cover portions of the handles of more expensive whips. Certain kinds of lashes and harness laces are also made of eel skin.

This leather is almost indispensable in articles of this description, where flexibility allied with an uncommon toughness is desired.

Why There Was No Sermon.

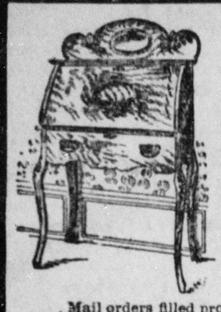
In a small village in Gloucestershire the clergyman was visiting, but was expected back to preach on the Sunday.

Early on Sunday morning, however, the parish clerk received a message from the clergyman to say he would not be able to preach, as he was going to "officiate" for another clergyman.

As the service time drew near the clerk rang the bell; and when the time was up and the people were assembled, he went into the pulpit and addressed them thus:

"This is to give notice that the parson will not be able to preach here to-day, as he is gone 'a-fishing' along with another parson."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

It takes 2,000 of the Korean coins known as "cash" to equal $1. Travelers need an extra bullock to carry their funds.



No. 203. This quarter-sawed oak writing desk is polished like a piano. It has a 9-inch beveled plate glass in top and a deep drawer below. Artistic French legs; also finished in mahogany.

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Please mention this paper.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"I asked our doctor his motto the other night." "What did he say?" "Patience and long suffering."—Pick-Me-Up.

"I want to see the lady of the house." "I am she." "A thousand pardons! You look so happy and so independent, I felt sure you were the servant."

Parson Johnson—So dis little chile am a gal. Do de udder one belong toe de contrary sex? Mrs. Jackson—Yais, pahson; dat's a gal, too.—Judge.

"That man singing 'Only One Girl in the World for Me,' has been married three times." "Well, that's all right; he means only one girl at a time."—Chicago Record.

"I see," said the shoe clerk boarder, "that there is a king in Africa who has been drunk for fifteen years." "That," said the Cheerful Idiot, "is what might be called a soaking reign."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Michael, what kind of a tree is that?" "The one beyant the binch, mum?" "Yes, that large tree." "Wid the little green one to the lift?" "Yes; what is it?" "They do be calling that a shade-tree, mum."—Brooklyn Life.

She Heard It First.—Bob Borrower—What! You say you can't lend me ten dollars to-day because you haven't got it—why, I heard you made five hundred dollars yesterday, on wheat! Tom Tooler (despairingly)—Well, so did my wife!—Puck.

"Last night," said Mr. Booce, "I made a remark to the effect that I had one of the greatest heads in the ward." "Something of the sort," said his wife. "Well, this morning I feel fully prepared to say that I was right."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wheeler—Have you learned to make the repairs on your wheel yet? Sprock—No; I never shall, either. I haven't a bit of mechanical genius. "Oh, yes you have." "Indeed I haven't. I couldn't even invent a car coupler."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Useful Art.—"Of course," said one old farmer to the other, "your boy is learnin' Latin and Greek at college, but is he gettin' anything practical?" "Oh, yes. In the last letter he writ, he tells me he is takin' lessons in fencin'."—Detroit Free Press.

Violet—How did Mr. Bighed come to accept the doctrine of reincarnation? Rose—Well, you know, he always had an impression that the world couldn't get along without him, and if that is so, it stands to reason that he will have to come back.—Truth.

"How old would you guess her to be?" "Oh, about 25 would be a safe guess." "She's surely older than that?" "I said 25 would be a safe guess. It is always safer to underguess a woman's age. She may hear of it."—Indianapolis Journal.

"And, in spite of all the light that has been brought into your lives, you still burn missionaries?" The savage was palpably confused. "Yes," he answered, sadly; "I must confess that civilization doesn't seem to have made our cooks appreciably better."—Puck.

A naughty little boy was crying because his mother wouldn't let him go down to the river on the Sabbath, and, on being admonished, said: "I didn't want to in in swimmin with 'em, ma. I only wanted to go down and—and see the bad little boys get drowned for goin' in swimmin' on Sunday."

"I thought that Miss Homewood's essay was much the best of all those read at the commencement." "That's odd. I never knew that she had much literary ability. What was the subject of her essay?" "How to Make a Cherry Pie."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Now, Johnnie," said the teacher, "tell me what an engineer is?" "He is a man that works an engine," replied Johnnie. "Correct," said the teacher. "Now, Tommy, can you tell me what a pioneer is?" "Yes, sir," answered Tommy; "he's a man that works a piano."

If you want to feel that YOUR SPINE IS A PIPE STEM, ready to snap, just get

LUMBAGO

If you want to feel as STRONG AS A STEEL RAMROD, USE

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IT HAS MAGIC.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

Dr. Talmage Advocates Reform of Spiritual Affairs.

"Look at the Good Side of Life"—Sixth Sermon in the New York Herald's Competitive Series, Written by Rev. John D. Long, of Babylon, Long Island.

TEXT: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."—Philippians, iv., 8.

In other words, keep your eye open to the good that is in the world and, as far as possible, close it to the evil.

David said in his haste, "All men are liars," but he acknowledged that it was a hasty conclusion, and so, presumably, not strictly correct. You, in a similar spirit of impatience, may sometimes be tempted to voice the same opinion. But don't. For, in spite of lies, white and black, polite lies, business lies and malicious lies—lies that seem to worm themselves into every circumstance of life—the world in general hates the lie and loves the truth. This is why you cannot insult a man more deeply than to give him the lie. The insult is due to the fact that public opinion demands the truth. Look, then, on this side of life, instead of allowing your mind to dwell on what is false.

No doubt there is much dishonesty in the world—dishonesty from the milkman who waters his milk to the railroad magnate who waters his stock. Your calico won't wash, your sugar contains glucose and your pepper sawdust. But never mind, after all people in general are honest and at heart believe that "honesty is the best policy." In the main they must act upon that belief, otherwise the wheels of business would stop to-morrow. Think, then, on this better aspect of human life.

Some say that things are very unfair in this world—that, for example, the man who steals a loaf of bread goes to jail while the man who steals a million of money at worst goes to Congress. There is doubtless some truth in this view. And yet there is a just God, and though sometimes He may seem a little slow, His grist is, on the whole, a pretty good article of justice. Remember always that in the long run, anyway, even in this world, right makes might. Think on this, and don't let the fact that many conditions seem uneven and unfair sour your spirit.

Again, there are those who look for dirt and find plenty of it. Human life is by no means immaculate, it is true, but none the less the world is full of the purity of innocent childhood, glorious womanhood and noble manhood. Look upon this side of life—the side that lies out in the sunlight of God's approval. The pessimist thinks that everything is imperfect. He examines the blade of grass and finds it faulty. It is sure to be split or crushed or stunted or otherwise malformed. He always discovers the worm in the heart of the rose or the thorn on the stem. Don't go in his company. See, rather, the loveliness scattered over the world with such a lavish hand. Why, as someone has shown us, even the wayside mud puddle, if viewed at the proper angle, is a thing of beauty, and mirrors the sky and reflects in its bosom the clouds of heaven.

Then why give heed to ill report, either? Forget the bad that you hear of your fellows and remember the good. There is great need of this advice. We are all a little too fond of evil reports. The daily papers, which really only print what the public demands, show this. What is the menu of our breakfast paper? In large measure a plate of violence and robbery, a dish of filth and a bowl of blood. "Give a dog a bad name and that's the end of him." Just so. Well, refuse to think on ill report and you will not repeat it. If you wish to help God and goodness think and speak things of good report.

Yes, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things, and you will be better and happier. Life is very much as you view it. As the proverb goes, "The jaundiced see all things yellow." The gamin says, "Oh, it's all in your eye." And so it is. Look on the right side of life and not on the wrong side. Life, no doubt, has a seamy side, but be charitable. Don't think on this side. A painting has a face and a back. All the pictures in your parlor, I venture to say, are hung with the face out. Hang your pictures so in the parlor of your mind. Look for what is good in the lives of your fellow men and you will be happy. No doubt this is a world of sin and misery, and the background of human life is full of shadows. But look at the brightness and seek for the beauty and goodness in God's world. Jesus Christ was able to see something worth loving in the publican and the harlot. Emulate His example and you will find the same result.

Then there is another side to this subject. If you try to see only the good side of life you will help to make the world as you see it. Mark and mention the good in your fellow man and he will seek to rise to the full measure of your esteem. He will be stimulated to deserve your good opinion. Have faith in a man and you will help to make him faithful.

When a man does a good deed—say a kind act—notice it, speak of it, and he will do it again.

By following the advice given in the text you will promote your own happiness and, what is equally important, you will do something toward making the world better.

JOHN DIETRICH LONG,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Babylon, L. I.

COMMON SENSE IN RELIGION.

Dr. Talmage Advocates Reform in Management of Spiritual Affairs.

TEXT: "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."—Luke xvi., 8.

That is another way of saying that Christians are not so skillful in the manipulation of spiritual affairs as worldlings are skillful in the management of temporalities. I see all around me people who are alert, earnest, concentrated and skillful in monetary matters, who in the affairs of the soul are laggards, inane, inert. The great want of the world is more common sense in matters of religion. If one half of the skill and forcefulness employed in financial affairs was employed in disseminating the truths of Christ and trying to make the world better, within ten years the last Juggernaut would fall, the last throne of oppression upset, the last iniquity tumble and the anthem that was chanted over Bethlehem on Christmas night would be echoed and re-echoed from all Nations and kindred and people: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men."

In the first place, my friends, we want more common sense in the building and conduct of churches. The idea of adaptiveness is always paramount in any other kind of structure. If bankers meet together, and they resolve upon putting up a bank, the bank is especially adapted to banking purposes; if a manufacturing company puts up a building, it is to be adapted to manufacturing purposes; but adaptiveness is not always the question in the rearing of churches. In many of our churches we want more light, more room, more ventilation, more comfort. Vast sums of money are expended on ecclesiastical structures, and men sit down in them, and you ask a man how he likes the church; he says: "I like it very well, but I can't hear."

Again I remark: We want more common sense in the obtaining of religious hope. All men understand that in order to succeed in worldly directions they must concentrate. They think on that one object, on that one subject, until their mind takes fire with the velocity of their own thoughts. All their acumen, all their strategy, all their wisdom, all their common sense they put in that one direction, and they succeed. But how seldom it is true in the matter of seeking after God! While no man expects to accomplish anything for this world without concentration and enthusiasm, how many are there expecting after a while to get into the kingdom of God without the use of any such means.

Again, I remark: We want more common sense in the building up and enlarging of our Christian character. There are men who have for forty years been running the Christian race, and they haven't run a quarter of a mile! No business man would be willing to have his investments unaccumulative. If you invest a dollar you expect that dollar to come home bringing another dollar on its back. What would you think of a man who should invest $10,000 in a monetary institution, then go off for five years, make no inquiry in regard to the investment, then come back, step up to the cashier of the institution and say: "Have you kept those $10,000 safely that I lodged with you?" but asking no question about interest or dividend? Why, you say, "That is not common sense." Neither is it, but that is the way we act in matters of the soul. We make a far more important investment than $10,000. We invest our soul. It is accumulative? Are we growing in grace? Are we getting better? Are we getting worse? God declares many dividends, but we do not collect them; we do not want them. Oh, that in this matter of accumulation we were as wise in the matters of the soul as we are in the matters of the world!

How little common sense in the reading of the Scriptures! We get any other book, and we open it, and we say, "Now what does this book mean to teach me? It is a book on astronomy; it will teach me astronomy. It is a book on political economy; it will teach me political economy. Taking up this Bible, do we ask ourselves what it means to teach? It means to do just one thing, get the world converted and get us all to heaven. That is what it proposes to do. But instead of that we go into the Bible as botanists to pick flowers, or we go as pugilists to get something to fight other Christians with, or we go as logicians trying to sharpen our mental faculties for a better argument, and we do not like this about the Bible and we do not like that, and we do not like the other thing.

How little we use common sense in prayer! We say, "Oh, Lord, give me this," and "Oh, Lord, give me that," and "Oh, Lord, give me something else," and we do not expect to get it, or getting it, we do not know we have it. We have no anxiety about it. We do not watch and wait for its coming. As a merchant, you telegraph or you write to some other city for a bill of goods. You say, "Send me by such express, or by such a steamer, or by such a rail-train." The day arrives. You send your wagon to the depot or to the wharf. The goods do not come. You immediately telegraph, "What is the matter with those goods? We haven't received them. Send them right away. We want them now, or we don't want them at all." And you keep writing, and you keep telegraphing, and keep sending your wagon to the depot, or to the express office, or to the wharf, until you get the goods. In matters of religion we are not so wise as that. We ask certain things to be sent from heaven. We do not know whether they come or not. We have not any special anxiety as to whether they come or not. We may get them and we may not get them. Instead of at 7 o'clock in the morning saying, "Have I got that blessing?" at 12 o'clock, noonday, asking, "Have I got that blessing?" at 7 o'clock in the evening saying, "Have I received that blessing?" and not getting it, pleading, pleading—begging, begging—asking, asking until you get it. Now, my brethren, is not that common sense? If we ask a thing from God, who has sworn by His eternal throne that He will do that which we ask, is it not common sense that we should watch and wait until we get it?

But I remark again: We want more common sense in doing good. Oh, how many people there are who want to do good, and they are dead failures! Why is it? They do not exercise the same tact, the same ingenuity, the same strategem, the same common sense in the work of Christ that they do in worldly things. Otherwise they would succeed in this direction as well as they succeed in the other. There are many men who have an arrogant way with them, although they may not feel arrogant in their soul. Or they have a patronizing way. They talk to a man of the world in a manner which seems to say: "Don't you wish you were as good as I am? Why, I have to look clear down before I can see you, you are so far beneath me." That manner always disgusts, always drives men from the kingdom of Jesus Christ, instead of bringing them in.

Suppose some business man in whose skill you had perfect confidence should tell you that to-morrow, Monday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, you could by a certain financial transaction make $5000, but that on Tuesday perhaps you might make it, but there would not be any positiveness about it, and on Wednesday there would not be so much, and Thursday less, Friday less, and so on less and less—when would you attend to the matter? Why, your common sense would dictate, "Immediately, I will attend to that matter, between 11 and 12 o'clock to-morrow, Monday morning, for then I can surely accomplish it, but on Tuesday I may not, and on Wednesday there is less prospect and less and less, and I will attend to it to-morrow. Now, let us bring our common sense in this matter of religion. Here are the hopes of the Gospel. We may get them now. To-morrow we may get them. Next day we may and we may not. The prospect less and less and less and less. The only sure time now—now. I would not talk to you in this way if I did not know that Christ was able to save all the people. I would not go into a hospital and tear off the bandages from the wounds if I had no balm to apply. I would not have the face to tell a man he is a sinner unless I had at the same time the authority for saying he may be saved.

"Mamma," said a little child to her mother, when she was being put to bed at night, "mamma, what makes your hand so scarred and twisted and unlike other people's hands?" "Well," said the mother, "my child, when you were younger than you are now, years ago, one night after I had put you to bed I heard a cry, a shriek, upstairs. I came up and found the bed was on fire, and you were on fire, and I took hold of you and tore off the burning garments, and while I was tearing them off and trying to get you away I burned my hand, and it has been scarred and twisted ever since, and hardly looks any more like a hand; but I got that, my child, in trying to save you."

O man! O woman! I wish to-day I could show you the burned hand of Christ—burned in plucking you out of the fire, burned in snatching you away from the flame. Ay, also the burned foot and the burned brow and the burned heart—burned for you. "By His stripes ye are healed."

RICH YIELD OF SALMON EGGS.

Previous Records Beaten—Millions For Eastern and Western Waters.

The work of collecting salmon eggs at the California Fish Commission hatchery on the Sacramento River at Anderson has been concluded for the season.

The results of the season's operations are the most remarkable on record. Forty-eight and a half million eggs were collected, exceeding the previous records made at this station by twenty-two millions, and twenty-eight millions more than were collected at all the other hatcheries on the Coast in 1897.

The eggs are to be hatched and the fry planted in the waters of the State, with the exception of three million that are to be sent to Oregon and six million that go to the New England States' station on the United States Commissioner's car.

MONETARY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Made by Authority of the Indianapolis Business Men's Convention.

The report of the Monetary Commission appointed under authority of the convention of business men, held in Indianapolis last January, has just been made public. The existing gold standard on which business has been done since 1879 is maintained on the ground the industrial interests demand certainty as to what the standard shall be. To this end it is urged that the United States should remove all uncertainty as to the meaning of "coin" in its obligations, thereby saving the taxpayer by the ability to borrow at a lower rate of interest. No attempt is made to remove the existing silver dollars, nor to change their legal tender quality; on the contrary, a place is provided for them in the circulation by forbidding the issue of any paper money other than silver certificates in denominations below $10.

It is regarded by the Commission as dangerous to maintain the present practice of using Government demand obligations as money.

The Commission, therefore, strongly urge the Government to withdraw its demand obligations now used as money, decline to provide gold for exporters and put the burden and expense of maintaining a redeemable paper circulation upon the banks. In order to meet the demand obligations, the present reserves of gold in the Treasury furnish a sufficient sum to be set aside in a Division of Issue and Redemption; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell bonds whenever the reserves need replenishment. In this way, or from surplus revenue, the demand obligations (that is, United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890,) can be removed in such a way that the cost to the country can be reduced, with the result of simplifying our currency, and adding to confidence in the certainty of our standard. By the plan of the Commission the withdrawal of Government paper is so arranged that contraction cannot possibly take place; if United States notes are cancelled their place will be taken by the gold paid out for them, or by the expansion of bank notes.

The demand obligations of the United States were not a money based on property; they were only a debt. On the other hand, a bank note is never issued (fraud, of course, excluded) except for a consideration in negotiable property of equal or greater value. The bank note comes forth as the sequel of a business transaction, and is based on the active property of the country which is passing between producers and consumers. This property is always negotiable and always equal to the duty of meeting the note liability. Bank notes are as sound as the business transactions of the country. The currency of the country, moreover, should increase as the transactions of the country increase; hence the rigid unchanging issues of the Government make them an inelastic part of the circulation, while by the very process of their issue bank notes alone can be automatically adjusted to the changing transactions of the business community.

In amending the present national banking system, the Commission were actuated by a desire to secure absolute safety to the note holder; to make the notes uniform and of equal currency in all parts of the country to create an elastic system, which, while expanding in response to increasing transactions, should healthily contract when transactions diminish, and which would help in a better distribution of banking facilities throughout the Western and Southern States.

While providing for the partial use of bonds for securing notes (twenty-five per cent. of the capital) the Commission propose that notes beyond this should be issued on all, instead of a part of the resources of a bank; and within a few years that no special bond security should be required. Banks may issue notes up to sixty per cent. of their capital without restraint; for issue beyond sixty per cent. and up to eighty per cent. they pay a tax of two per cent.; for those beyond eighty per cent. and up to 100 per cent. they pay a tax of six per cent. These notes would be a prior lien upon all the resources of the bank, and, in addition, upon the stockholders' liability. Moreover, all banks issuing notes contribute five per cent. of their circulation as a permanent guaranty fund. For daily redemptions, banks are required to keep a five per cent. redemption fund in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency. Banks of $25,000 capital may be established in places of 4000 inhabitants, and branch banks are also permitted.

Remarkable Story of a Bullet.

The Petit Journal, of Paris, relates a remarkable experience of M. Charles Jalerat, who was wounded in the war of 1870 while serving in the artillery. He was struck by a bullet in the left temple, and in spite of repeated attempts, the surgeons were unable to extract it. They expressed the opinion, however, that the man might live for years with the bullet in his head. As a matter of fact, for twenty-seven years it did not trouble him in the least. Last May, however, the bullet, which had remained buried in the frontal tissues, moved up toward the brain, and M. Jallerat became insane. For nearly a fortnight his mind remained unbalanced, but happily the bullet again shifted its position, and M. Jallerat recovered. He did not feel any more inconvenience until quite recently, when he experienced a curious sensation in the throat. He succeeded in forcing the obstruction into his mouth, and was very much surprised to discover that it was the bullet which he had carried in his head for over a quarter of a century.

Bloody Battles.

More lives were lost in the battle of Leipsic than at any other. It took place Oct. 16, 18 and 19, 1813, between the French and the Austrians, Prussians and Russians. The French were 160,000 strong, the allies 240,000. More than 80,000 men perished, and the French were defeated. Such losses throw into the shade the losses of the American war. At Gettysburg 39,000 were killed and wounded; at Chickamauga, 28,000. In the battles of the Wilderness 6,788 men were killed and at Spottsylvania 6,290. In the final attack on Kars, during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, 8,000 men fell. The losses in the attacks on the Shipka pass amounted to about 20,000 men, and before Plevna some 30,000 men perished. Marius' victory over the Cimbri and Teutones at Varcellae, B. C. 101, is said to have cost the lives of 200,000 persons.

"George," said the senior partner to the junior, in a law-firm of three, "I thought you told me that Alfred had gone out of town on legal business? I understand he's down the road on a visit to a young lady." "Well, sir," said George, with an injured look, "it's not illegal to call on a young lady, I believe."

A Beautiful Skin

is one of the chief requisites of an attractive appearance. Rough, dry, scaly patches, little blistery eruptions, red and unsightly ringworms—these would spoil the beauty of a veritable Venus. They are completely and quickly cured by Tetterine. 50 cents a box at drug stores or for 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

It is probably the stare-way that some people have that makes them flighty.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The late Dr. Legge, professor of Chinese at Oxford, was the translator of the "Chinese Classics," a work, which has done more to make the thought of China known than anything of the kind before attempted.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Professor Cowles, of the faculty of Amherst, has been given a six months' leave of absence, after 15 years of uninterrupted work. Professor Cowles will occupy his six months in study abroad.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

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Weddings...

Are the order of the day in our community, it seems. We saw a business opportunity in this, and got in a large stock of things,—up-to-date and suitable for wedding presents. Many of these have gone as X-mas and wedding presents, but we still have a large stock.

Have you seen our Silverware? The prices on the pieces are right as they always are at

Wolf & Crawford.

The Inspiring.

There is much snow and good sleighing and a country sledding party is not to be sneezed at. The outfit is: Two horses with sled, chuck full of straw, the sides of the sled lined with half a dozen or more young ladies sandwiched between as many young gents, and plenty o' wraps. The idea starts the Reporter's bard:

Fill de Schlittebox mit Stroh,
Sitz yed Madel mit earm Bow,
Der Schlitteweg is now so gute,
S'is yust was the Yungge sude.
Op gates—
Jingerling, jingerling, li ng.
Git along dare Barney,
Gep up dare Fanny.

Mer harcht net was da Olte sooga;
Se hen aw cot eer yunge Doga.
Der Schlitteweg is now fustrate,
Des bleeced oll da yunge Made.
Jingerling, jingerling, d'ling.

Oh Furemon tribe da Gyl net noss,
Gep uns meh Tzite uf'm Weg fer Spos,
Mer sitza tite,
Mer sitza warm—
En Yader hott en Waiste im Orm:
Der Bill da Betz, der John da Jenn,
Der Karl da Ket, der Hen da Ann.

Der Mond is hell, der Schna is weis,
Des mocht's Schlittefore nice;
Hipperty hep ivwer Schna un Eis.

Oh Fureman tribe da Gyl net noss,
Gep uns meh Tzite uf'm Weg fer Spos,
Mer sitza tite,
Mer sitza warm—
En Yader hot sy Mad'l im Orm:
Der Jonny da Jenny, der Danny da Dolly,
Der Miky da Molly, der Pitty da Polly.
Jingerling, jingerling, d'ling.

Gute Stories, un feal Locha,
Did you ever have a better score?
Mer kuma Hame after three er four.

Oh Fureman! tribe de Gyl net noss,
Gep meh Tzite uf'm Weg fer Spos,
Mer sitza tite,
Mer sitza warm—
En Yader hot sy Honny im Orm.
'S Samly 's Susly, 's Jimly 's Janely, 's Tomly 's Tilly.
Jingerling, jingerling, d'ling.

Recent Millin Co. Deaths.

In Lewistown, Miss Sarah Black, aged 78 years.

In Lewistown, Samuel Cady, aged 84 years.

In Lewistown, Bernard Maguire, aged 45 years.

On Stratford's Hill, Mrs. Mary Morris, aged 80.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Miss Mary Monico Kreamer and Rev. David A. Solly United in Marriage.

On Thursday afternoon, December 23rd, Miss Mary M. Kreamer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jared B. Kreamer, of this place, was joined in marriage to Rev. David A. Solly, of Harrisonburg, Va. The wedding took place in the main audience room of the Reformed church, Rev. S. H. Eisenberg performing the ceremony.

The day was a beautiful one, and fully an hour before the appointed time, the invited friends of the couple assembled rapidly until the commodious room was almost filled. All now anxiously awaited the arrival of the contracting parties who, within the next hour would join the great and grand army of the Benedicts. Promptly at 2:30 o'clock that popular wedding march of Mendelsohn was taken up by the orchestra in attendance, with Mrs. S. S Kreamer leading at the organ. The doors on either side of the room were thrown open and the wedding party proceeded thither to the altar. The bride, tastily and neatly attired in a beautiful traveling costume of green broadcloth and bearing a bouquet of white roses, was attended by seven little girls, dressed in white, six of whom acted as bridesmaids and one as a flower girl. These girls have for several years composed the Sunday school class of the bride, and are Ethel Eisenberg, Helen Hosterman, Lizzie Boozer, Pearl Runkle, Mary Foreman, Pearl Riter, and Elsie Foreman. The groom, dressed in the regular conventional black, was accompanied by his two brothers, Mr. Obediah Solly and Mr. William Solly, of Tioga, Philadelphia, and Mr. John D. Meyer, and Mr. Sumner V. Hosterman, of this place, as ushers. The ceremony was delightfully beautiful and impressive. Immediately thereafter the party hastened to the depot and took the east-bound train for Philadelphia.

At noon a well appointed luncheon was served to a few of the very intimate and immediate friends of the bride and groom and to the entire wedding party.

The bride was the recipient of an extremely elaborate collection of presents, comprising many articles of value in the way of glass, china, silver ware, and linen, as well as several pieces of costly furniture, and many other very appropriate and useful tokens.

While residing in this town the bride made a host of close and worthy friends and she was especially popular in the younger circles. She was highly accomplished in musical talent, was a member of the church choir, and the first leader as well as a great instrument in the organization of the local orchestra. In these circles she will be greatly missed. She was a graduate of Bucknell University in the class of '85 and her many school friends, and in fact all who know her, in due appreciation of her worth, wish her many years of continued happiness in her new sphere of life.

The groom is also a graduate of Bucknell, and a highly polished and educated gentleman. He is a Baptist minister and at present is serving a charge at Harrisonburg, Va., where he and his estimable wife will take up their residence.

When two such young people are wedded together, we can predict nothing else than a good life, replete with prosperity and much happiness. The REPORTER extends its congratulations and its very best wishes to the happy man and wife.

Home Wedding.

On Thursday, December 23rd, at twelve o'clock, noon, Miss Emma Nora Kuhn was united in marriage to Mr. Louis Raymond Morgan, of State College. The wedding took place at the Home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Sylvester Smith, east of Centre Hall. Rev. A. A. Black, Reformed minister, of Boalsburg, officiated. Only the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present. The newly married couple departed on the 3.30 train on a wedding tour of several weeks to some of the western cities, after which they will take up their residence at State College, the home of the groom. Miss Emma is an accomplished young lady possessing many good and amiable qualities, and had many warm friends in this place, by whom she was held in the highest esteem. Mr. Morgan has for a number of years been assistant postmaster at State College, which position he creditably fills; he is intelligent, and highly respected in the community in which he resides. We predict for them a happy and prosperous future.

Reformed Church Services.

Rev. S. H. Eisenberg is conducting services each evening this week at Spring Mills; these services will close with the Communion next Sunday morning. There will be services during next week, beginning on Tuesday evening, in the church at Centre Hall, in which the pastor will be assisted by Rev. A. A. Black. Evening services begin at 7.15 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. W. A. Curry and wife desire by this means to extend their thanks to friends and neighbors for favors shown during the bereavement and funeral of the late U. D. Osman.

THE SPROW CASE.

Dysert Exonerated by the Coroner's Jury and Released.

In our previous issue we furnished a complete account of the violent but mysterious death of Samuel Sprow, in Allegheny, and of the arrest of his companion, Dysert, on suspicion.

The coroner's jury which investigated the matter, about ten days ago, reported that the cause of Sprow's death was unknown. Henry Dysert, Sprow's companion, was exonerated from all blame. He had been arrested because he was the last man seen with Sprow. Coroner McDowell ordered his release.

After holding the inquest the body was prepared for shipment from the Allegheny morgue to Centre Hall. It arrived here with the funeral party on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 23d, and the interment was made the same afternoon in the cemetery.

Sprow carried $1,000 in the railroad relief funds.

Death of Dr. Runkle.

Dr. W. V. Runkle died at his home in Philadelphia, on Christmas afternoon from a stroke of paralysis. His age was about 50 years.

Dr. Runkle was a son of Judge John Runkle, of Tusseyville, dec'd, and read medicine under Dr. Neff, dec'd, graduating thereafter at the Philadelphia medical college. After practicing medicine at Centre Hall a few years, he removed to Philadelphia about 20 years ago, where he gained a lucrative practice. A widow survives him. He was a brother of Rev. J. M. Runkle, Reformed minister at Hublersburg.

The remains were brought to the home of his mother at Spring Mills, and the funeral took place last Thursday, interment being made in the cemetery at Tusseyville. The brother of the deceased, assisted by Rev. Eisenberg, officiated in the services.

Death of an Aged Lady.

On Monday of last week the widow and second wife of Frederick Weaver, of Haines township, died at the home of Isreal Weaver, at Aaronsburg, aged 88 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The deceased, nee Luckenbach, was a sister of photographer Luckenbach of this place, and formerly the widow of Wm. Crowl of York county.

Funeral on Friday forenoon last; burial in the Lutheran cemetery at Aaronsburg. Funeral services were conducted in the Lutheran church at Aaronsburg, by Rev. J. J. Lohr, of the United Evangelical church, assisted by Rev. Wolfe, of the Lutheran church.

A Clothing Surprise in the Heart of Winter.

Beginning today we will inaugurate a clothing sale of such "extraordinary offerings" that will eclipse any sale in the history of this community. It will be a harvest of exceptional value giving. It's a bold stroke for great business, figuring on a small margin of profit, relying on a tremendous response. Here is an opportunity to buy thoroughly reliable and stylish clothing for men and boys in the heart of winter, when they are needed most, and at "end of the season prices." We have included every garment of the "Vitals" brand mske in this sale. Every item we print will bear the closest investigation. Those who come first naturally get the cream of selection. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Bellefonte.

Outlaw Killed

Stephen Spellen, who murdered Michael Raher at DuBois was captured Thursday after keeping the posse at bay all night. He fought until the last, and did not desert his house until threats were made to burn him out. Even then he made a dash for liberty and sought safety in a deep water shaft, from which place he was dislodged by turning steam and hot water upon him. Forced to vacate the shaft Spellen faced the officers and returned shot after shot until he fell riddled with bullets.

A Credit to the Town.

The "Centre Reporter" published at Centre Hall, Pa., a copy of which reaches our table every week, has just completed the 70th anniver-ary of its existence. Fred Kurtz, the editor, has been at the helm for lo these many years and his paper always reflects much credit upon himself and the town in which it is published.—Freeport, Ill., Daily Bulletin.

Big Snowstorm.

About 3 o'clock last Friday morning it began to snow and by the middle of the afternoon the ground was covered to a depth of 14½ inches, when high winds set in and kept blowing until Saturday. The snow that had fallen was heavy with moisture and prevented drifting to a serious extent. Trains were nearly on time.

Schools Resume.

The schools opened again Monday morning after giving the scholars a two weeks' vacation over the holidays. The streets are not taken up so much by the future presidents, who are the only ones who seriously regret their vacation being over.

Sold His Store.

Chas. P. Long, merchant at Spring Mills, sold his store at Northumberland to Harry Harter, of Hartleton, Pa.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. U. D. Osman Stricken with Paralysis Christmas Morning.

Uriah D. Osman, an almost life-long resident of Centre Hall, died suddenly near noon on Christmas, from a stroke of apoplexy which prostrated him about two hours before, at his home, near town. He had been in town the afternoon previous in his usual health, and had contemplated partaking his Christmas dinner in town.

Mr. Osman was a good citizen and a kind neighbor, industrious and a tailor by trade, although the past twenty years he engaged in farming. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

Three sons and a daughter survive him, namely, William in Grant City, Mo.; Milton and Mrs. Amelia Zerby in Salt Lake City, and Alfred living near Bellefonte.

His age was about 67 years. Funeral on Wednesday forenoon of last week; burial in the Centre Hall cemetery.

Won the Prize.

The handsome Doll which had been the centre of attraction in Katz & Co's window, at Bellefonte, for the two weeks preceding Christmas arrived in Centre Hall on Monday. Mr. Katz advertised the Doll would be given to the little girl who wrote the best and most characteristic letter to Santa Claus. There were 222 letters received, and the committee of ladies to whom the letters were turned over to make the award, unanimously decided that Mabel F. Christine was entitled to the prize. Mabel is the eight-year old daughter of Rev. Christine, and she is justly proud of her success. We append Mabel's letter:

My Dear Santa Claus:—I saw in the CENTRE REPORTER that you want little girls to write you a letter, so I will try and do so. I am eight years old; I am in the 2nd grade. My studies are fourth reader, writing, spelling, grammar, physiology, geography, history, mental and written arithmetic. It keeps me pretty busy to learn them all, but I like to study. My papa is the Presbyterian minister of this place. I suppose you are very busy now getting toys ready to bring to the girls and boys. I wish you could live at our house, and then I could help you. I could dress the Dolls, as I like to make pretty clothes for them.

Don't you get very hungry in the night, you have to travel so far. I will tell my mama to put something good to eat on a table for you when you come, or if she leaves me stay up, I'll get something for you. There are so many nice things, I do not know which I like most, but I suppose you will know what I need, and so you can give me just whatever you want, and I'm sure I will like it.

But please dear old Santa Claus don't forget the poorer children. They will feel very bad if they don't get something. I guess you think I had better close now, as I suppose you are very busy, so good bye,

Your loving little friend,
MABEL CHRISTINE.
Centre Hall.

Married Last Evening.

Last evening the marriage of David K. Keller and Miss Mary Heckman was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Heckman, east of Centre Hall. The wedding was a quiet one, and was witnessed only by the immediate families of the bride and groom. Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, Ph. D., officiated in the services, which took place at half-past seven o'clock. After the ceremony the guests were served an elegant supper. The bride received a number of handsome presents. The groom is a son of James A. Keller, east of Centre Hall, and is an industrious and energetic young man. He is now teaching in one of the township schools. He has chosen wisely in selecting this young lady as his companion through life. She is a young lady of most amiable qualities. Mr. and Mrs. Keller will reside at the home of the groom.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Edward E. Miller, of Tyrone, and Rose Heaton, of Fleming.

Reuben Lucas, of Howard, and Rachael L. Harvey, Williamsport.

Jacob Barre, of Millheim, and Charlotte C. Burd, Aaronsburg.

Jasper A. Wagner and Catherine E. Lingle, of Gregg.

John H. Haines, Woodward, and Lizzie B. Holderman, Aaronsburg.

Steve Luther and Mary Flokics, of Clarence.

Harvey Houtz and Ida E. Garbrick, of College twp.

David K. Keller and Mary C. Heckman, of Potter.

John K. Miller and Anna Grovers, of Rush.

John E. Noll, of Madisonburg, and Lucy S. Ulrich, of Millheim.

Change in Appointment.

The services in the Presbyterian church at this place, will be held next Sabbath evening, at 7 o'clock, instead of 2.30 p. m., as had been announced. Religious services every evening this week, to which all are cordially invited.

The Lost Man Found in the Woods.

On November 22 John Armor, aged 60 years, disappeared from Cato in the Snowshoe section of this county. One day last week his dead body was found in the woods not more than a quarter of a mile from his home, with no evidence of suicide or murder.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Fit for Cupid,

To wear, and therefore fit for any one, no matter how particular or fastidious they may be. Our shoes are fine superlatively, from whatever point you consider them. Their superiority is the secret of their unfailing power to please all wearers. Every trial of our footwear leads to the uniform verdict of unqualified approval. They bear the stamp of fashion, they win every eye, they fit every foot, they save money for every buyer.

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Carpets and Mattings and Curtain Goods at Lower Prices than you ever bought the same before in your life.

GARMAN'S STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Furniture Now Going On. Call Early and Get Choice of Stock.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE NOW IN PROGRESS

Beginning on the 1st of January, we have gone through our entire stock, and have reduced the price on every article in the store, as we are desirous of closing out as much stock as possible before we replenish for the Spring trade.

Particularly has this been the case with all classes of Woolen Goods suitable for this time of the year, as we always like to start in the Fall with new and attractive merchandise.

CONVERTING DULL TIMES INTO BUSY PROFITABLE MERCHANDISING!

We are safe in saying that the prices we are selling goods at during this month will be a revelation, and this opportunity will be largely taken advantage of by bargain seekers.

Dress GOods.

We have 18 Patterns of Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Goods, former price, $1.25 per yard, now go at	89c
8 Patterns same kind, former price $1.00, now go at	65c
20 Patterns formerly sold at 75c, now go at	50c
Our 60c Black Satin Berber is now reduced to	39c
Our 48c Black Figured Mohair is now reduced to	32c
40-inch Novelties, all colors, former price 40c, now	25c
All Wool 36-inch Novelties, former price 35c now	25c
Our 25c Serges go in this sale at	17c
Our All Wool Serges always sold at 48c, now go at	35c

Ask to see our 12c Novelty Dress Goods. The quality will astonish you.

Too Many Silks on hand

Our $1.00 quality Black Taffetta, for this month only or as long as they last	75c
$1.00 Fancy Silks now at	75c
50c Fancy Silks now	35c

Coats and Wraps.

We are unfortunately overstocked in this department, and we are willing to make very great sacrifices to close out our stock.

$15.00 Coats now go at $9.00.
$10.00 Coats now go at $6.00.
$7.50 Coats now go at $4.98.
$5.00 Coats now go at $2.48.
Capes from $1.25 to $7.10.

Children's and Misses' Coats, an elegant assortment left at just 50 cents on the dollar of former prices.

Domestics.

A most elegant quality yard wide Unbleached Muslin, the kind you like to buy and easy to wash, in this sale at	4½c
Yard wide Bleached Muslin, regular 7c quality, now at	5c
Best quality Ginghams	5c
Kid Cambrics for Dress Lining, never sold under 5c, now	4c

Underwear and Blankets.

Our discounts in these two departments from former prices will surprise you. If in need of anything in this line, we can do you some good.

Table Linens.

All our goods are marked in plain figures, and we will make a reduction of 25 per cent. on the price marked on any one of our Table Linens. We have too many and want to reduce stock.

Clothing Dept.

As we are determined to sell all our Overcoats out before 1st of February, we have put the knife into these, and put it in very deep. Prices are cut without regard to original cost.

An All Wool Beaver or Kersey Overcoats, $4.98.
An extra fine one at $6.50.
And one that is usually retailed at $15.00 can now be bought from us at $8.20.

Are a few among the many bargains we are offering in this department.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."